UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

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SUMMARIES

OF

FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

April 1, 1948

These summaries are not intended for use where complete information with respect to a fluid milk marketing order is required. The only official text of an order is that which is published in the Federal Register. No claim is made with respect to the completeness or freedom from error of these summaries and they are not to be used in any proceeding before the Secretary, under a particular order or under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

INDEX OF SUMMARIES

INTRODUCTION

These summaries were first issued as of April 1, 1947, and a supplement was issued as of September 1, 1947. It has become evident that economies will be realized in reproducing these summaries if they are printed only on one side of the paper. For this reason they are being reproduced completely as of April 1, 1948. The summary of April 1, 1947, and its supplement of September 1, 1947, may therefore be discarded and this summary used instead. Supplements to the summary will be issued from time to time as changes in the Federal orders warrant such issuance.

The summaries are prepared for use as a ready reference to some of the major provisions of the fluid milk marketing program issued under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. Some degree of technical accuracy has been sacrificed in the interest of brevity. The summaries are not intended for use where complete information with respect to a particular provision or order is required. In such cases the order itself as published in the Federal Register should be consulted.

As of April 1, 1948, there were in operation thirty fluid milk marketing programs which had been promulgated under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. The markets in which these programs were operating, the estimated number of producers, and the estimated volume of pooled milk for each of them is shown in Table I.

In order to facilitate comparison of the order, the summaries have been arranged in a uniform outline. A list of the headings used in the outline, with some explanatory comments on the interpretation of the material included under these headings, is given below:

(1) Marketing Area: For some of the orders it has been possible to list all the communities or counties which comprise the marketing area. In the cases of those orders where the number of places listed is quite long, or where the boundaries are described in the order without a specific listing of places, the description of the marketing area is abbreviated in the summary.

(2) Handler: This is one of the key definitions in each order, as it describes the persons who are subject to its regulatory provisions. The summaries omit reference to the handler status of a cooperative association with respect to the milk of its members which it causes to be delivered to a handler's plant, or in some cases to nonhandlers' plants.

(3) Producer: The identification of dairy farmers as milk producers who must be paid in accordance with the terms of the orders is usually related to certification or approval by health authorities. In some markets a single health authority has jurisdiction over the entire area. In others, which comprise a number of communities, several health authorities may have jurisdiction over different parts of the marketing area and a dairy farmer is identified as a producer, if he is permitted by the health authority concerned to supply milk for fluid consumption to any part of the marketing area.

(4) Classification: The term "unaccounted-for milk", as used in the summaries, applies to all milk for which a handler is unable to account and which is not used for the products and purposes specified for the several classes and not allowed as plant shrinkage (loss connected with the receiving and processing of milk).

(5) Class Prices: The standard butterfat test at which milk is priced is indicated in parentheses immediately following this heading for each of the order summaries. In the case of those orders where skim milk and butterfat are priced separately, this fact is indicated.

The pricing formulas are considerably abbreviated, but are punctuated so as to permit a fairly accurate interpretation of the formulas as written in the orders. For comparative purposes, table No. 2 summarizes the various methods used in the orders for computing Class I prices.

(6) Butterfat Differentials: The differentials paid by handlers are shown under the sub-head "Class Prices." In cases where handlers pay different differentials for milk used in different classes, several sub-heads are used.

The butterfat differentials paid by handlers are applied to each one-tenth of one per cent variation in butterfat in milk received from producers from the standard test specified in the order, except in certain markets (Clinton, Ft. Wayne, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Toledo, and Tri-State), where the butterfat differential paid by handlers applies to the variation from the standard test of butterfat as used in the products sold in each class.

The butterfat differentials received by each producer as an adjustment to the uniform price applies to each one-tenth of one per cent variation in the butterfat test of milk shipped by such producer from the standard test of milk specified in the order on which the uniform plant price is based.

(7) Location Differentials:

(8) Method of Accounting for Milk: There is described under this heading the method by which producer milk is accounted for in each class based on the handlers' utilization.

(9) Type of Pool: The "new producer clause" mentioned under this heading is a provision by which dairy farmers supplying the market for the first time are paid for all of their milk at the lowest class price for a period beginning with the date of their first delivery and including two full calendar months following such first delivery to a handler.

(10) Interhandler Transfers: Under this head is described the procedure for classifying milk (in some cases milk components, or milk products), disposed of by a handler to another handler.

(11) Outside Purchases: Under this head is described the procedure for classifying milk (in some cases milk components or milk products), received from sources other than producers or other handlers.

(12) Outside Sales: Under this head is described the procedure for classifying milk (in some cases milk components or milk products), disposed of to nonhandlers and in some cases to consumers in other markets. Any special provision with respect to the pricing of milk sold outside the marketing area is also indicated.

(13) Producer-handlers:

(14) Expense of Administration: The maximum rate of assessment which handlers are required to pay to cover the cost of administering the order is here indicated. In most markets the assessment is paid upon all milk received from producers, including the handler's own production. In certain markets, however, the assessment is paid on milk used only in certain classes. Another variation with respect to the basis of the assessment is the requirement in certain markets that the assessments must be paid upon milk received from sources other than producers or other handlers.

(15) Special Producer Provisions:

(16) Special Handler Provisions:

Table No. 1 - Estimated number of producers and estimated amount of pooled milk, in Federal Order Markets, January 1, 1947-December 31, 1947.

Market	Basic Butterfat Test	Average No. of producers Year 1947	Amount of pooled milk
	Percent	Number	1,000 pounds
Boston, Mass.	3.7	13,009	1,331,423
Chicago, Ill.	3.5	18,791	2,839,672
Cincinnati, Ohio	4.0	5,222	310,589
Cleveland, Ohio	3.5	7,191	563,279
Clinton, Iowa	3.5	142	13,432
Columbus, Ohio	3.5	2,278	179,456
Dayton-Springfield, Ohio	3.5	2,706	195,209
Dubuque, Iowa	3.5	200	26,939
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	4.0	1,255	85,922
Fall River, Mass.	3.7	232	32,008
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4.0	837	60,707
Kansas City, Kans.-Mo.	3.8	2,284	237,369
Louisville, Ky.	3.8	1,713	194,692
Lowell-Lawrence, Mass.	3.7	964	86,354
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	3.5	5,596	625,926
Nashville, Tenn. 1/	4.0	560	337
New Orleans, La.	4.0	2,196	201,561
New York, N. Y.	3.5	45,808	5,707,352
Omaha-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa	3.8	2,638	146,918
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.0	9,057	970,382
Quad Cities, Ill.-Iowa	3.5	1,323	109,259
St. Louis, Mo.	3.5	3,323	350,931
Sioux City, Iowa	3.5	498	31,795
South Bend-LaPorte, Ind. 2/	3.5	795	81,900
Suburban Chicago, Ill.	3.5	2,916	75,933
Toledo, Ohio	3.5	2,029	142,731
Topeka, Kansas	3.8	283	27,896
Tri-State, (Ky.,Ohio,W.Va.)	3.5	1,321	55,493
Wichita, Kansas	3.8	478	53,585
Total		135,555	14,739,041

1/ Effective November 16, 1947
2/ LaPorte County and St. Joseph County consolidated into South Bend-LaPorte Market effective December 1, 1947.

Table No. 2 - Method of determining Class I prices in Federal order markets, April 1, 1948, (without regard to temporary suspensions of pricing provisions).

Market	Fixed Price-butter adjustment	Formulas			
		18 Chicago Condenseries	Other manufacturing plants	Butter-Skim	Butter-Cheese
Boston 1/					
Chicago		X		X	X
Cincinnati			X	X	
Cleveland		X		X	X
Clinton			X		X
Columbus		X		X	
Dayton-Springfield		X		X	X
Dubuque			X		X
Duluth-Superior				X	
Fall River 1/					
Fort Wayne			X	X	X
Kansas City		X		X	
Louisville		X	X	X	
Lowell-Lawrence 1/					
Minneapolis-St. Paul		X		X	X
Nashville		X		X	X
New Orleans		X		X	X
New York				X	
Omaha				X	
Paducah		X	X	X	
Philadelphia	X				
Quad Cities			X		X
St. Louis		2/X		X	
Sioux City			X	X	
South Bend-LaPorte		X		X	X
Suburban Chicago		X		X	X
Toledo		X	X	X	X
Topeka		X		X	
Tri-State		X		X	X
Wichita		X		X	

1/ Based on indexes of wholesale commodity prices, department store sales and a feed-labor cost index.

2/ Plus 5 local plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 3

St. Louis, Missouri

Marketing Area:

Missouri - Cities of St. Louis, Kirkwood, and Valley Park; Townships of St. Ferdinand, Normandy, Clayton, Jefferson, Lemay, and Gravois in St. Louis County.

Illinois - Scott Field Military Reservation, and Townships of East St. Louis, Centreville, Canteen, and Stites in St. Clair County.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as fluid milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces Grade A or Grade B milk, under a dairy farm permit or rating issued by proper health authorities, which is received at a plant from which milk is disposed of as fluid milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products not in Class I and plant shrinkage not in excess of 3 per cent of total receipts from producers.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 23 specified plants (18 used in Chicago order plus 5 others in Illinois and Missouri):

(2) Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus or minus 3.5 cents for each half cent that the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) is above or below 5.5 cents.

Class I and Class II prices are established by adding the following differentials to the "basic formula" price:

	July thru December	January thru March	April thru June
Class I	$1.35	$1.10	$.90
Class II	.55	.35	.20

A special price for milk used in making evaporated milk is provided from January through June. This is the average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at the 23 plants specified under the "basic formula" price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - For milk received at plants outside the marketing area, differentials are as follows:

Within 10 miles..... 6 cents
10 to 20 miles.....12 cents
20 to 30 miles.....14 cents
30 to 40 miles.....16 cents
Each 10-mile zone thereafter.....an additional 1 cent

At plants where milk is received for manufacturing purposes only, the maximum differential is 15 cents.

Producer Price - Same as above, except that no maximum differential is provided for milk received at manufacturing plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to another handler is Class I and cream so disposed of is Class II to the extent of receiving handler's entire use in such classes. Handlers are permitted to classify differently by submitting written agreement to market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

Ungraded milk from sources other than producers or other handlers, disposed of as fluid milk outside the marketing area, is deducted from Class I. Remaining outside milk is deducted in series beginning with lowest priced use, except for an amount of milk not used for evaporated milk and not exceeding 5 per cent of producer milk, which is left in Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk and skim milk moved to plant of nonhandler from which fluid milk is distributed is Class I, to extent such nonhandler has fluid milk sales. All milk and skim milk moved more than 110 miles from St. Louis is Class I.

Ungraded milk from outside sources and sold as fluid milk outside the marketing area is unpriced. Other milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-Handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Boston, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

Boston and 36 cities and towns in metropolitan area.

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is sold as milk or cream in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who, in conformity with health requirements for the marketing area, produces milk which he distributes or delivers to a handler.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk (0.5 to 15.9 per cent butterfat), chocolate or flavored (whole or skim) milk, buttermilk, cultured skim milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products other than Class I, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210-mile zone):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

(a) Determine latest Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1926 equals 100), and divide by 0.98;

(b) Compute the sum of the three latest monthly indexes of department store sales in the Boston Federal Reserve District, adjusted for seasonal variations (1935-1939 equals 100); divide such sum by 3.78;

(c) Compute the sum of:

(1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, plus

(2) The weighted average monthly composite farm wage rates for latest available month for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide by 0.5952 and multiply by 0.4. To compute weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine 10, Massachusetts 6, New Hampshire 7, Vermont 77.

Compute the sum of (a), (b) and (c), divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:

CLASS I PRICE SCHEDULE

Formula Index	Class I price per hundredweight		
	Jan.-Feb.-Mar.-July-Aug.-Sept.-	Apr.-May-June	Oct.-Nov.-Dec.
50-56.....	$1.69	$1.25	$2.13
57-63.....	1.91	1.47	2.35
64-70.....	2.13	1.69	2.57
71-77.....	2.35	1.91	2.79
78-84.....	2.57	2.13	3.01
85-90.....	2.79	2.35	3.23
91-97.....	3.01	2.57	3.45
98-104.....	3.23	2.79	3.67
105-111.....	3.45	3.01	3.89
112-118.....	3.67	3.23	4.11
119-125.....	3.89	3.45	4.33
126-132.....	4.11	3.67	4.55
133-139.....	4.33	3.89	4.77
140-146.....	4.55	4.11	4.99
147-152.....	4.77	4.33	5.21
153-159.....	4.99	4.55	5.43
160-166.....	5.21	4.77	5.65
167-173.....	5.43	4.99	5.87
174-180.....	5.65	5.21	6.09
181-187.....	5.87	5.43	6.31
188-194.....	6.09	5.65	6.53

(For "formula index" values of more than 194, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provisions:

(a) For any month after December 1948, if the percentage of Class II milk in the Boston pool during the 12 month period ending with the second preceding month is less than 33 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents more than the price otherwise applicable, and if the percentage of Class II milk during such period is more than 41 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents less than would otherwise be applicable. This provision, however, may not result in a price which is more than 88 cents higher or 88 cents lower than the price for the same month in the preceding year.

(b) The price for any of the months of March through June shall not be higher, and the price for any of the months of September through December shall not be lower, than the price for the preceding month.

Class II - Price per 40-quart can of Boston 40 per cent cream, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter, times 1 4 if no cream price is available), times 3.7, minus 27 cents, plus an allowance for skim milk value.

The allowance for skim milk value is any plus amount arrived at as follows:

(1) Compute the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for human consumption and the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for animal feed;

(2) Multiply each such average quotation by the applicable percentage indicated for the delivery period in the following table;

(3) Combine the results;

(4) Subtract 4 cents; and

(5) Multiply the remainder by 7.5.

Delivery Period	Human Food Products	Animal Food Products
January	100	0
February	100	0
March	50	50
April	50	50
May	25	75
June	25	75
July	50	50
August	75	25
September	75	25
October	100	0
November	100	0
December	100	0

During months of April, May, June and July, a special allowance is made to handlers for butterfat used in making butter and cheese.

During months of April, May and June, a special allowance is made to handlers for skim milk used in making casein.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter times 1.4 if no cream price is available), minus 1.5 cents, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - The following is an abbreviated table of differentials in effect on January 1, 1947. The Class I differentials are subject to change if rail tariffs change:

Zone (miles)	Class I (cents per cwt.)	Class II (cents per cwt.)
City Plant	+ 46	+ 29
51 - 60	+ 11	+ 5
101 - 110	+ 8.5	+ 1.5
151 - 160	+ 3	+ 0.5
201 - 210	0	0
251 - 260	- 5.5	- 0.5
301 - 310	- 11	- 1
351 - 360	- 12.5	- 1.5
391 and over	- 13	- 1.5

Producer Price - Graduated in the same manner as Class I except that producers located within 40 miles of Boston receive premium of 46 cents and producers located in 40 - 80 mile zone receive premium of 23 cents (in neither case may producer price exceed the Class I price).

Handlers may deduct 10 cents where milk is delivered to a city plant located outside the marketing area, between 14 and 40 from Boston.

Handlers may also deduct 4 cents at plants beyond 40 miles at which average daily receipts are between 8,500 and 17,000 pounds; 8 cents where average receipts are less than 8,500 pounds.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, flavored milk, skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk, or buttermilk moved from a regulated plant to any other plant from which Class I milk is distributed in the marketing area, is classified in accordance with its utilization at the plant to which it is moved.

Producer-handlers are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by market administrator..

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2.5 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

No marketing service charge is deducted for non-members.

Qualified cooperatives receive 1.5 cents on milk of members plus 5 cents on all milk received at their own plants and sold as Class I to certain types of proprietary handlers.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers selling less than 10 per cent of their total receipts of milk in Class I are excluded from pooling but must pay into the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II prices on all their Class I milk.

Overdue producer-settlement accounts are increased monthly by one-half of 1 per cent.

Handlers of "emergency milk" are subject only to reporting as the market administrator requires.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received from producers under the New York order is not pooled under the Boston order. Milk and milk products in fluid form received in all delivery periods except April, May, and June from plants subject to the New York order are classified as follows:

(1) Milk or flavored milk is considered Class I milk to extent that it is classified in Classes I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order, except that the quantity established as Class II milk shall be allocated to Class II milk.

(2) Skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk, or buttermilk is considered Class II milk to extent of the corresponding milk product classified as Class II milk at the receiving plant.

Milk and milk products in fluid form received in April, May, June, and July, from plants subject to the New York order, are considered Class II milk.

Outside milk received during a period declared by the market administrator to be an emergency period is not pooled. Emergency milk is allocated to Class II milk to the extent that it is established as used as Class II milk, or to the extent that such handler's Class II milk is in excess of 10 per cent of his total supply of milk during the emergency period within the month, whichever is greater. Any remaining quantity of emergency milk is allocated to Class I milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk, flavored milk, skim milk, cultured or flavored skim milk or buttermilk which is moved to a plant from which no Class I milk is distributed in the marketing area, is classified as Class I milk up to the total quantity of milk, or the corresponding milk product so moved, which is utilized as Class I milk at the unregulated plant. If moved again to another such plant, it shall be classified as Class I milk.

Producer-handlers:

"Producer-handler" means any person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives milk of his own production only from farms located within 80 miles of the State House in Boston, and who receives no milk from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers or segregated dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 12

Dubuque, Iowa

Marketing Area:

City of Dubuque, township of Dubuque, and part of the townships of Table Mound and Mosalem in Dubuque County.

Handler:

Person who purchases milk or cream and who disposes of Class I or Class II milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is received at a plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I or Class II in the marketing area.

If the milk is produced in conformity with Dubuque health requirements for milk sold for consumption as milk, the producer is a "graded producer."

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, any milk product not specified in Class II or Class III, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Flavored milk, creamed buttermilk, creamed cottage cheese, cream and cream products in fluid form (6 to 18 per cent butterfat).

Class III - Butter, cheese other than creamed cottage cheese, evaporated milk, condensed milk, powdered whole milk, ice cream mix, ice cream, and shrinkage not over 3 per cent of producer receipts.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The basic formula price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at the following plants:

Amboy Milk Products Co.,	Amboy, Illinois
United Milk Products Co.,	Argo Fey, Illinois
Borden Co.,	Dixon, Illinois
Libby, McNeill & Libby Co.,	Morrison, Illinois
Carnation Milk Co.,	Oregon, Illinois
Dean Milk Co.,	Pearl City, Illinois
Dean Milk Co.,	Pecatonica, Illinois
Borden Co.,	Sterling, Illinois
Pet Milk Co.,	Schullsburg, Wisconsin

(2) Price per pound of Plymouth (or Chicago) Twins, times 0.4, plus price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.9.

Class I - Basic formula price plus 70 cents.

Class II - Basic formula price plus 25 cents.

Class III - Price per pound of Plymouth (or Chicago) Twins, times 2.4, times 3.5.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Class III price divided by 35.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 per cent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II and Class III computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 3.5 per cent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to or subtracting from Class III.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan. New producer clause is provided.

"Graded producers" receive the blended pool price. Other producers receive the Class III price.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk moved from one handler's plant to the plant of another handler is Class I and cream so moved is Class II. Handlers are permitted to classify differently by submitting written agreement to market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted from Class III. Handler pays difference between the price in the class as used and the Class III price unless health regulations were not violated.

Outside Sales:

Milk moving as fluid milk from any handler's plant to a plant of a nonhandler who distributes fluid milk shall be classified as Class I milk and any cream moving as fluid cream to a plant of such nonhandler shall be classified as Class II milk. Milk or cream moving from a handler's plant to a plant of a nonhandler who does not distribute fluid milk or cream shall be classified as Class III milk.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents is deducted for non-members.

Kansas City, Missouri

Marketing Area:

Missouri - Jackson County and parts of Clay and Platte Counties.

Kansas - Wyandotte County and parts of Johnson and Leavenworth Counties.

Handler:

Person who operates an approved plant from which Class I milk or Class II milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk under a dairy farm permit or rating issued by the proper health authorities, which milk is (1) received at a plant approved for the handling of milk for fluid consumption as milk in the marketing area, providing such plant is currently used to handle milk which is disposed of as fluid milk or cream in the marketing area, or (2) caused to be diverted from the farm of such person to an unapproved plant by either a cooperative association or another handler for its own account.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk (over 1 per cent butterfat) and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, flavored milk, creamed cottage cheese, creamed buttermilk, cream products in fluid form (less than 18 per cent butterfat), aerated cream, and eggnog.

Class III - Butter, cheese (other than creamed cottage cheese), evaporated milk, condensed milk, ice cream, and powdered whole milk; milk used for starter churning, wholesale baking, and candy making; milk accounted for as salvage from products where the recovery of butterfat is not possible; and shrinkage not over 3 per cent of butterfat received (excluding butterfat received from other handlers).

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The basic formula price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants, divided by 3.5, times 3.8 (see plant list for Class III price in Chicago order).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.8, times 1.2, plus or minus 3.5 cents for each half cent variation from 5.5 cents in the carlot price per pound of dry skim milk (human consumption, f.o.b. plants in Chicago area).

Class I - For the months of March, April, May, June, July and August, the basic formula price plus 75 cents; for the other months of the year the basic price plus 95 cents; provided that prior to April 1, 1948, the price shall not be less than $4.96 per hundredweight.

Class II - For the months of March, April, May, June, July and August, the basic formula price plus 50 cents; for the remaining months of the year the basic price plus 70 cents; provided that prior to April 1, 1948, the price shall not be less than $4.71 per hundredweight.

Class III - Highest price quoted for ungraded milk of 3.8 per cent butterfat at any of the following plants:

Meyer Sanitary Milk Co.	Valley Falls, Kansas
Franklin Ice Cream Co.	Tonganoxie, Kansas
Milk Producers' Marketing Co.	Kansas City, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Class III price divided by 38.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, plus 4 cents, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - Handlers receive a differential based on the distance of the receiving plant (beyond 30 miles) from the city plant on a quantity of milk based upon the past relationship between total Class I and Class II sales and the amounts of milk received at the city plant.

Producer Price - An amount is deducted based on the distance of the receiving plant (beyond 30 miles) from the city plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.8 per cent milk equivalent of any unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II and Class III computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 3.8 per cent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to Class III or subtracting from the lowest class in which the handler has use.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool. No new producer clause. Base rating plan was suspended April 1, 1943.

Twenty cents per hundredweight is deducted from the blended price during May, June and July. A third of these deductions is returned to producers during each of the months of October, November and December, each producer sharing on the basis of his own production during these months.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk disposed of in fluid form by a handler, who receives milk from producers, to another such handler, shall be Class I milk to extent of receiving handler's Class I sales: Provided, That if either or both handlers have purchased other source milk, such milk so disposed of shall be classified at both plants so as to return the highest class utilization to producer milk: Provided further, That if such milk was disposed of from a handler's plant located outside the marketing area, it shall be allocated to the lowest class usage of producer milk by the receiving handler.

Cream disposed of as fluid cream by a handler who receives milk from producers, to another such handler, shall be Class II to extent of receiving handler's Class II sales. Provisos are made corresponding to those related to interhandler transfers of milk and skim milk (see above paragraph).

Milk (or skim milk) or cream disposed of in fluid form by a handler who receives milk from producers to a handler who receives no milk from producers shall be considered Class I or Class II, respectively.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted from Class III. Handler must pay difference between Class I price and price as used unless producer milk was not available.

Outside Sales:

Milk, skim milk, or cream disposed of by a handler to a plant of a nonhandler who does not distribute fluid milk or cream shall be Class III milk.

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to a plant of a non-handler who distributes fluid milk shall be Class I. If certain conditions are met, the milk is allocated to the highest class use of the receiving nonhandler after subtracting in series beginning with the highest use class, the receipts by such nonhandler direct from dairy farmers.

Fluid cream disposed of by a handler to a plant of a nonhandler who distributes fluid cream shall be Class II. If certain conditions are met, the cream is allocated to the highest class use of the receiving nonhandler after subtracting in series beginning with the highest use class, the receipts by such nonhandler direct from dairy farmers.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

Marketing Area:

New York City and Counties of Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk (except Fisher's Island).

A "special cream area" is defined as the territory within New York State (except the marketing area) and 12 counties in Northern New Jersey.

Handler:

Person who:

(1) Handles milk or milk products, which milk was received at a pool plant or at a plant approved by any health authority as a source of milk for the marketing area; or

(2) Handles milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, or skim milk which is shipped to the marketing area.

Pool Plant:

A pool plant is one which is found to meet certain requirements (specified by the order) and is specifically designated as a pool plant by the Secretary. A plant so designated remains a pool plant until the designation is cancelled. Any other plant is also a pool plant during any month if it supplies certain minimum amounts of Class I-A milk to the marketing area. These minimum amounts are specified in the order for different months of the year.

Producer:

Dairy farmer whose milk is delivered direct from farm to a pool plant.

Classification:

Basis of Classification - Classification is in accordance with the form in which milk is held at, or moved from (within the month following the month received from farmers), the plant at which classification is determined Classification is determined at the plant where the milk is received from dairy farmers, unless such milk is shipped to another plant, or plants, in the form of milk, skim milk, cream, plain condensed milk, frozen

desserts, or homogenized mixtures. If shipped in any of these forms, classification is based on the form held at, or moved from, the plant to which it is shipped (without limit on the number of interplant movements which may take place in these forms prior to classification), subject to special conditions specified in the order.

Class I-A - Fluid milk and cultured and flavored milk drinks (3.0 per cent or more butterfat) not in Class I-B or I-C, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class I-B - Class I-A products which are distributed in an area regulated by another Federal order (and which do not pass through the marketing area).

Class I-C - Class I-A products ultimately distributed in an area not regulated by any Federal order (and which were not previously shipped to a plant in the marketing area).

Class II-A - Cultured or flavored milk drinks (less than 3.0 per cent butterfat), and cream (sweet or sour) except cream in other classes. Cream in this class is principally that which is sold in the marketing area.

Class II-B - Plain condensed milk, frozen desserts, and homogenized mixtures not in Class II-D, II-E, or II-F, and cream held in cold storage for 28 days.

Class II-C - Cream disposed of in the special cream area, which is not moved as cream to the marketing area, and the classification of which is not established in some other class.

Class II-D - Cream, plain condensed milk, frozen desserts, or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts, disposed of outside the marketing area, the special cream area, and New England. To be accounted for in Class II-D, the cream or plain condensed milk must not be moved to a plant or purchaser in these areas. Frozen desserts, or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts, must not be moved to a plant or purchaser in New York City.

Class II-E - Cream, plain condensed milk, frozen desserts, or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts, disposed of in New England. To be accounted for in Class II-E, cream or plain condensed milk must not be moved to a plant or purchaser outside New England. Frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts must not be moved to a plant or purchaser in New York City.

Class II-F - Plain condensed milk disposed of in the special cream area, which is not moved as plain condensed milk to the marketing area and the classification of which is not established in some other class; frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used in frozen desserts, not in Class II-D or Class II-E, and not moved to New York City; and cream cheese.

Class III - Evaporated milk (hermetically sealed cans), sweetened condensed milk, candy products (including milk chocolate), milk powder, other concentrated milk products or cheeses not specified in Class II-F or IV-B.

Class IV-A - Butter.

Class IV-B - Cheddar cheese, American Cheddar cheese, Colby cheese, washed curd cheese, or part-skim Cheddar cheese.

Class V-A - Skim milk, in all milk, which enters the marketing area in the form of fluid skim milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks (containing less than 3.0 per cent butterfat), or which is not accounted for in some product leaving or on hand at a plant.

Class V-B - Skim milk, in all milk, not classified in Class V-A.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I-A - Related to a butter-powder value computed as follows: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, plus 1.8 times the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (other brands, carlots, bags or barrels, human consumption and animal feed) minus 4 cents. When the butter-powder value is under 30 cents, the Class I-A price is $1.72 for April through June and $2.16 for July through March. For each 5-cent increase in the butter-powder value, the Class I-A price increases by 22 cents per hundredweight.

The price for any of the months of March through June of each year can be no higher than for the immediately preceding month, and the price for any of the months of September through December of each year can be no lower than for the immediately preceding month.

Class I-B - Same as Class I-A price.

Class I-C - The uniform producer price plus 20 cents.

Class II-A - Related to the price per pound of New York 92-score butter. When such price is less than 21.5 cents, the Class II-A price is $1.35 per hundredweight for March through July, and $1.50 per hundredweight for August through February. For each 3.5 cents increase in the butter price, the Class II-A price increases by 15 cents.

Class II-B - Class II-E price plus 25 cents during August through February, and plus 20 cents during March through July, but in no event less than the Class II-D price.

Class II-C - Class II-E price plus 10 cents.

Class II-D - The higher of:

(1) Average price per 40-quart can of 40 per cent cream (approved for Pennsylvania only, and for Pennsylvania, Newark, and Lower Merion Township), minus 28 cents, divided by 33.48, times 3.5, minus 21.5 cents.

(2) Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5.

Class II-E - The higher of:

(1) Average price per 40-quart can of 40 per cent cream in the Boston market, divided by 33.48, times 3.5, minus 21.5 cents.

(2) Price per pound of New York 92 score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5.

Class II-F - Same as Class II-E price.

Class III - The higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 20 specified evaporated milk plants (18 plants used in computing basic formula price under Chicago order plus plants at Coldwater and Delta, Ohio). During the months of January, February, August, September and October, 8 cents added, and during the months of November and December, 15 cents is added.

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.3, times 3.5, plus 7 cents.

Class IV-A - Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5. During the months of October through December, the Class IV-A price must not be less than the Class II-E price.

Class IV-B - Average price per pound of Plymouth Cheddars (or Twins) minus 1.5 cents, times 9. During the months of October through December, the Class IV-B price must not be less than the Class III price.

Class V-A - Class I-A price, minus Class II-A price, divided by .9125.

Class V-B - Average price of nonfat dry milk powder (roller process, other brands, carlots, bags or barrels, human consumption and animal feed), minus 4 cents, times 8.3.

Butterfat Differentials:

Classes I-A, I-B, and I-C - 4 cents.

Class III - Class III price, minus 91.25 times the Class V-B price, divided by 3.5.

Class IV-B - Class IV-B price, divided by 9, times .23.

Other Classes (except V-A and V-B) - Respective class prices divided by 35.

Producer Price - Average of class price differentials (except 1-B) weighted by the pounds of butterfat in each class for the previous month.

Location Differentials:

Classes I-A, I-B, I-C, and V-A - Specified amounts by 10-mile zones from a base zone of 201-210 miles. The differential for the 1-10 mile zone (including the marketing area) is plus 15 cents. The differential for the 491-500-mile zone is minus 14 cents.

Classes II-A, II-B and II-C - Specified amounts by 25 mile zones from a base of 201-225 miles. The differential for the 1-25-mile zone (including the marketing area) is plus 8 cents. The differential for the 476-500-mile zone is minus 11 cents.

Class II-D - Specified amounts are deducted ranging from zero (0-30-mile zone) to 8.5 cents (391-470-mile zone). In no case shall the deduction be greater than an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5.

Classes II-E and II-F - Specified amounts are deducted ranging from 5.2 cents (0-250-mile zone) to 9.2 cents (401-450-mile zone). In no case shall the amount deducted exceed an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5.

Class IV-A - During the months of October through December, a location differential is applied to Class IV-A milk. This differential is the same as that applied to Class II-E and II-F.

All Classes - Handlers pay an additional 5 cents on all milk received from producers at plants in the marketing area and at plants located at specified places or in specified counties outside the marketing area.

Producer Price - Differentials applicable to Class I-A plus additional differentials of 35 cents for milk delivered to plants in the marketing area and 25 cents for milk delivered to plants located at specified places or in specified counties.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Amount of milk in Classes I-A through IV-B are computed by converting butterfat used in the products of each class to milk equivalent at the average test of milk received from farmers. Amounts of milk in Classes V-A and V-B are computed on a volume basis.

An accounting procedure is set up by the market administrator in accordance with general principles specified in the order. Such procedure includes the manner of determining plant loss allowances not to exceed 5 per cent of the butterfat content in the final product, and conversion factors for use in the absence of specific weights or tests.

After notice and hearing ("meeting"), the market administrator may issue tentative regulations with respect to the classification of milk which, if approved by the Secretary, become effective on the first of the month following such approval.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

The order sets forth the basis for determining classification for milk moved in different forms and between different types of plants.

Outside Purchases:

Handlers are required to pay specified amounts per hundredweight for all non-producer milk, other than the handler's own production, which meets the following conditions:

(1) It was received at a plant in or delivered to a purchaser in the marketing area in the form of milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, plain condensed milk, frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used commercially in frozen desserts, or skim milk;

(2) It was received at a pool plant outside the marketing area and assigned to shipments to the marketing area of milk, cultured or flavored milk drinks, cream, plain condensed milk, frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used commercially in frozen desserts, or skim milk, or to plant loss.

Payments are made on all such milk, or milk equivalent of butterfat, classified in Classes I-A, II-A, II-B, or skim milk in Class V-A, at the following rates:

(1) For milk classified and paid for under another Federal order, any plus amount obtained by subtracting its value under such other order from its value under Order No. 27.

(2) For Class I-A milk from a source not under another order, the difference between the Class I-A price (201-210-mile zone) and the value at the Class IV-A and V-B prices.

(3) For cream, plain condensed milk, frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used commercially in frozen desserts, cultured or flavored milk drinks (less than 3.0 per cent butterfat), from a source not under another order, the difference between the value at the appropriate class (II-A or II-B) price in the 201-210-mile zone and the Class IV-A price.

(4) For skim milk (either as skim milk or in cultured or flavored drinks), from a source not under another order, the difference between the Class V-A price in the 201-210-mile zone and the Class V-B price.

(5) For milk, the source of which is not revealed, the amount of payment shall be the full value at the class prices in the 201-210-mile zone.

(6) During any emergency period when the market administrator finds that there is an inadequate supply of cream, plain condensed milk, or frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used commercially in frozen desserts, in the marketing area, such products may be obtained from non-producer sources and the handler shall pay the difference between the value of the milk equivalent at the appropriate class (II-A or II-B) price in the 201-210-mile zone and the Class II-E price in the 0-250-mile zone from Boston.

Milk received from farms in Nassau and Suffolk Counties (which farms are not approved for sale of milk in New York City) is not included in the computation of pool obligations of handlers. Such milk is assigned pro rata to the total classification of all milk from producers and pool plants.

Outside Sales:

The classification system in the order provides for classification of milk, cream, cultured or flavored milk drinks, plain condensed milk, and frozen desserts, depending upon the area to which such products are shipped or distributed.

Classification of producer milk disposed of to a non-pool plant is governed by accounting procedure established by the market administrator. This procedure must be established in accordance with the principle of giving preferential assignment under certain conditions to producer milk, cream, plain condensed milk, frozen desserts or homogenized mixtures used commercially in frozen desserts, or skim, to Classes I-A, II-A, II-B, or V-A.

Producer-handlers:

Milk produced on a handler's own farm is not subject to pricing and pooling under the order.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on producer milk classified in Classes I-A, I-B, I-C, II-A, and II-B.

Special Producer Provisions:

The order does not require that authorized deductions be turned over to cooperative associations.

No provision is made for a marketing service charge to be deducted for non-members.

Provision is made for payment by handlers into the producer-settlement fund and for later disposition of payments due producers who cannot be located and of payments concerning which dispute arises as to whether such payments are due producers.

Qualified cooperatives receive payments at the following rates:

(1) .75 cent per hundredweight for milk of member producers caused by a bargaining cooperative to be delivered to a handler's plant.

(2) 2 cents per hundredweight for milk of member producers caused to be delivered to a plant of another handler by a cooperative association which reports and collects for such milk.

(3) 4 cents per hundredweight for milk received from producers at plants operated by a cooperative. If such a cooperative has been determined by the Secretary to have sufficient plant capacity to receive all the milk of member producers and to be willing and able to receive milk from non-members, it may be paid 4 cents per hundredweight for milk received from producers which it causes to be delivered to another handler.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers may claim payments on frozen cream stored under specified conditions during April through September, and utilize in Classes II-D, II-E, or II-F, during July through March, or in Class IV-A during January through March. Payments shall be made on the difference between the Class II-B price and the class price for such utilization in effect for the month during which the milk was received from producers.

Toledo, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Ohio - Toledo and parts of Lucas and Wood Counties.

Michigan - Parts of Monroe County.

Handler:

Person who operates a fluid milk plant.

A "fluid milk plant" is defined as a plant or other facilities used in the preparation or processing of milk for disposition in the marketing area as Class I milk.

Producer:

Person who, under approval of health authorities (if such approval is required in the community for which the milk is produced), produces milk which is received at a fluid milk plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk or buttermilk (except for livestock feed), flavored milk or milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream (sweet or sour), cream products in fluid form containing less than minimum butterfat required for fluid cream, and eggnog.

Class III - Products other than those in Classes I and II, plant shrinkage not over 2 per cent of producer receipts, and actual plant shrinkage in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The basic formula price is the highest of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for Chicago basic formula price);

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4, times the average price per pound of Plymouth Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5;

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965; or

(4) The Class III price.

Class I - Basic formula price plus 75 cents during May and June, $1.05 during September through December, and 95 cents during all other months.

Class II - Basic formula price plus 15 cents during May and June, 45 cents during September through December, and 35 cents during all other months.

Class III - Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at the following plants:

Van Camp Milk Company,	Wauseon, Ohio
Pet Milk Company,	Delta, Ohio
Defiance Milk Products Company,	Defiance, Ohio
Pet Milk Company,	Hudson, Michigan

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.3, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class III Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred by a handler to another handler in the form of milk or skim milk is considered Class I milk, and milk so transferred in the form of cream is Class II milk, unless the receiving handler (who is not a producer-handler) and the selling handler indicate in writing utilization in some other class.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of skim milk and butterfat from outside sources are deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. An amount of outside milk may be deducted on a pro rata basis, when producer receipts are less than 1.2 times the handler's Class I utilization.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk or skim milk is considered Class I milk, and milk so disposed of in the form of cream is considered to be Class II milk. If a written statement signed by both buyer and seller indicates utilization in another class, the milk will be classified accordingly, subject to verification, provided the nonhandler's plant is located within 100 miles of Toledo.

Milk received at a plant of a handler which is subject to the pricing and pooling provisions of another Federal order is not subject to such provisions of the Toledo order.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Marketing Area:

Fort Wayne and territory within 4 miles of corporate limits (exclusive of the City of New Haven).

Handler:

Person operating a milk plant from which a milk route is operated wholly or partially within the marketing area. Also any cooperative association which operates a milk plant at which milk is received from producers.

Producer:

Person who is certified by appropriate health authorities to produce milk for disposition within the marketing area in the form of fluid milk.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk or milk drinks (not in Class III), and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, cream and milk mixtures (at least 6 per cent butterfat), and eggnog.

Class III - Milk products not in Classes I and II; skim milk, flavored milk and milk drinks, or buttermilk disposed of for livestock feed; bulk skim milk disposed of to a manufacturer of candy, soup, or bakery products (who does not dispose of milk in fluid form); ice cream mix disposed of to a commercial processor; plant shrinkage not over 2 per cent of producer receipts; and actual plant shrinkage of non-producer milk.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used in determining class prices. The basic formula price is the highest of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 4.0 per cent milk at the following plants:

Defiance Milk Products Company,	Defiance, Ohio
Pet Milk Company,	Angola, Indiana
Pet Milk Company,	Garrett, Indiana
Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp.,	Kendallville, Indiana

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Plymouth Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 4.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 4, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .96.

Class I - Basic formula price plus: 60 cents during April through June; 90 cents during October through December; and 75 cents during all other months.

Class II - Basic formula price plus: 35 cents during April through June; 65 cents during October through December; and 50 cents during all other months.

Class III - Same as basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.3, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class III - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred by a handler to another handler in the form of milk or skim milk is Class I, and milk so transferred in the form of cream is Class II, unless the receiving handler (other than a producer-handler) and the seller mutually indicate in writing other utilization.

Outside Purchases:

Milk from sources other than producers, is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. A cooperative association operating a plant from which no route is operated wholly or partially within the marketing area, is permitted to deduct up to 15 per cent of producer milk from the lowest price class prior to the deduction of non-producer milk.

Milk received by a handler which is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be subject to another Federal milk marketing order, is excluded from the pricing and pooling provisions of the Fort Wayne order.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of fluid milk or skim milk is considered Class I milk. If both the buyer and seller indicate some other utilization in writing, it will be classified accordingly, subject to verification, provided the buyer's plant is located within 100 miles of Fort Wayne.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, or by non-members for whom the associations render marketing services, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Lowell-Lawrence, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Andover	Methuen
Billerica	North Andover
Chelmsford	Tewksbury
Dracut	Tyngsboro
Lawrence	Westford
Lowell	

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is sold as milk or cream in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is delivered to a plant from which milk is shipped to, or sold in, the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Milk (0.5 to 15.9 per cent butterfat), chocolate or flavored (whole or skim) milk, buttermilk, cultured skim milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products other than Class I and shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210-mile zone):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

(a) Determine latest Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1926 equals 100), and divide by 0.98.

(b) Compute the sum of the three latest monthly indexes of department store sales in the Boston Federal Reserve District, adjusted for seasonal variations (1935-1939 equals 100); divide such sum by 3.78.

(c) Compute the sum of:

(1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, plus

(2) The weighted average monthly composite farm wage rates for latest available month for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide by 0.5952 and multiply by 0.4. To compute weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine 10, Massachusetts 6, New Hampshire 7, Vermont 77.

Compute the sum of (a), (b), and (c), divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:

CLASS I PRICE SCHEDULE

Formula Index	Class I price per hundredweight		
	Jan.-Feb.-Mar.-July-Aug.-Sept.	Apr.-May-June	Oct.-Nov.-Dec.
50-56	$2.15	$1.71	$2.59
57-63	2.37	1.93	2.81
64-70	2.59	2.15	3.03
71-77	2.81	2.37	3.25
78-84	3.03	2.59	3.47
85-90	3.25	2.81	3.69
91-97	3.47	3.03	3.91
98-104	3.69	3.25	4.13
105-111	3.91	3.47	4.35
112-118	4.13	3.69	4.57
119-125	4.35	3.91	4.79
126-132	4.57	4.13	5.01
133-139	4.79	4.35	5.23
140-146	5.01	4.57	5.45
147-152	5.23	4.79	5.67
153-159	5.45	5.01	5.89
160-166	5.67	5.23	6.11
167-173	5.89	5.45	6.33
174-180	6.11	5.67	6.55
181-187	6.33	5.89	6.77
188-194	6.55	6.11	6.99

(For "formula index" values of more than 194, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provisions:

(a) For any month after December 1948, if the percentage of Class II milk in the Boston pool during the 12 month period ending with the second preceding month, is less than 33 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents more than the price otherwise applicable, and if the percentage of Class II milk during such period is more than 41 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents less than would otherwise be applicable. This provision, however, may not result in a price which is more than 88 cents higher or 88 cents lower than the price for the same month in the preceding year.

(b) The price for any of the months of March through June shall not be higher, and the price for any of the months of September through December shall not be lower, than the price for the preceding month.

Class II - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter times1.4 if no cream price is available), times 3.7, minus 14 cents, plus an allowance for skim milk value.

The allowance for skim milk is arrived at as follows:

(1) Compute the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for human consumption and the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for animal feed,

(2) Multiply each such average quotation by the applicable percentage indicated for the delivery period in the following table.

(3) Combine the results,

(4) Subtract 4 cents, and

(5) Multiply the remainder by 7.5.

Delivery Period	Human Food Products	Animal Food Products
January	100	0
February	100	0
March	50	50
April	50	50
May	25	75
June	25	75
July	50	50
August	75	25
September	75	25
October	100	0
November	100	0
December	100	0

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Boston 40 per cent cream price per 40-quart can, divided by 33.48 (use Chicago 92-score butter times 1.4, if no cream price is available), minus 1.5 cents, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class I - 17 cents is deducted from the Class I price (f.o.b. city) for milk delivered to a handler's plant in the 20-40 mile zone. Beyond 40 miles, an amount is deducted equal to 13 cents plus the lowest carlot freight rate for 40-quart cans from the railroad shipping point for the handler's plant to the city.

Class II - The following deductions are made for milk delivered to a handler's plant beyond 20 miles:

Zone (miles)	Class II Price Differential (cents per cwt.)
21-100	9.0
101-150	12.5
151-200	13.5
201-250	14.0
251-300	14.5

Producer Price - Graduated in the same manner as Class I location differentials.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or its components utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk is classified as reported by the seller or, if the seller submits no report, as reported by the buyer. Amount classified as Class II must not exceed buyer's total milk or skim milk utilized as Class II.

If buyer is a cooperative association and sells milk or skim milk to another buyer, the milk may be classified as utilized by such second buyer.

Outside Purchases:

Milk subject to pooling under the Boston and New York orders is not pooled under the Lowell-Lawrence order. Milk received from producers at plants located outside the New England States and New York is not regulated.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk moved to a plant subject to another order of the Secretary may be classified by the seller, or if the seller submits no report, as reported by the buyer. Amount classified as Class II must not exceed buyer's total milk or skim milk utilized as Class II.

Other milk or skim milk disposed of to nonhandlers shall be Class I milk to extent of receiver's total utilization in Class I.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

A "producer-handler" is defined as any handler who is also a producer and who receives no milk from other producers and who either:

(1) Has milk receipts from his own production which he does not dispose of in bulk and which average less than 1,000 pounds daily, or

(2) Processes and packages his milk at a plant located on a farm from which he receives at least 25 per cent of the total receipts from his own production which he does not dispose of in bulk.

Producer-handlers are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provision:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

Omaha-Council Bluffs (Nebraska and Iowa)

Marketing Area:

Nebraska - Omaha and parts of Douglas and Sarpy Counties.

Iowa - Council Bluffs and parts of Pottawattamie County.

Handler:

Person who operates a plant where milk is processed and packaged and from which skim milk and butterfat are disposed of as Class I milk within the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who, in accordance with health requirements, produces milk which is received at a plant where milk is processed and packaged and from which skim milk and butterfat are disposed of as Class I milk within the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk (more than 1 per cent butterfat), flavored milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream (more than 6.0 per cent butterfat).

Class III - Milk products not specified in other classes, milk used for animal feed, and shrinkage not exceeding 5 per cent of receipts of skim milk and 2 per cent of receipts of butterfat (exclusive of skim milk and butterfat received from other handlers which are not cooperative associations).

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The basic formula price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at the following plants, divided by 3.5, times 3.8:

Amboy Milk Products Company,	Amboy, Illinois
Borden Company,	Dixon, Illinois
Borden Company,	Sterling, Illinois
Carnation Milk Company,	Northfield, Minnesota
Carnation Milk Company,	Oregon, Illinois
Carnation Milk Company,	Waverly, Iowa
Dean Milk Company,	Pearl City, Illinois
Dean Milk Company,	Pecatonica, Illinois
Fort Dodge Creamery Company,	Fort Dodge, Iowa
Libby McNeil & Libby Company,	Morrison, Illinois
Pet Milk Company,	Shullsburg, Wisconsin
United Milk Products Company,	Argo, Fay, Illinois

(2) Average price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, plus or minus .25 cent for each cent that such price is above or below 20 cents, times 3.8, plus 21 cents, plus 3 cents for each full one-half cent that the price of nonfat dry milk solids for human consumption at Chicago is above 7 cents per pound (average of carlot prices, spray and roller process).

Class I - Basic formula price plus 75 cents.

Class II - Basic formula price plus 40 cents.

Class III - Formula based on butter and dry milk solids which is used in basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I and Class II Prices - Class III butterfat differential plus 1.5 cents.

Class III Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, plus or minus .25 cent for each 1 cent that such price is above or below 20 cents, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk or skim milk by a handler other than a cooperative association to another handler who receives milk from producers or associations of producers shall be Class I. If moved between such handlers in the form of cream, it shall be Class II. May be classified otherwise if a statement as to actual utilization is furnished by the buyer.

Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk or skim milk to a producer-handler shall be Class I. If moved in the form of cream it shall be Class II.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" is apportioned on a pro rata basis by classes in accordance with the receiving handler's total utilization of milk. "Emergency milk" means skim milk and butterfat which is received by a handler as fluid milk during the months of September through December from the plant of a nonhandler which is approved by health authorities for sale of Class I milk within the marketing area.

Skim milk and butterfat received from other than producer sources which is not "emergency milk" shall be classified in the receiving handler's lowest class use.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk or skim milk by a handler to the plant of a nonhandler shall be Class I. If moved in the form of cream it shall be Class II. May be classified otherwise if a statement as to actual utilization is furnished by the buyer, subject to audit by the market administrator.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

No provisions are made either for authorized deductions from payments to members of cooperative associaitions or for marketing service charges for non-members.

Chicago, Illinois

Marketing Area:

Cities of Chicago and Evanston, and villages of Wilmette, Kenilworth, Winnetka, Glencoe, and Oak Park, Illinois.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I milk or Class II milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is received at an approved plant, or qualified to be so received.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, fluid skim milk (disposed of through routes, stores, or vendors), and unaccounted-for milk. If any of these products are disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers, they are classified in Class III.

Class II - Cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream products (more than 6.0 per cent butterfat), butter cream, filled cream, frozen cream, plastic cream, eggnog, yoghurt, ice cream, ice cream mix (liquid or powder), cottage cheese, and any other milk product similar to any of those named. Fluid cream, fluid cream products, filled cream, and cottage cheese disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers are classified in Class III.

Class III - Milk products not in other classes, and products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers.

Class IV - Butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), and shrinkage (not over 0.5 per cent of direct receipts from producers plus 1.5 per cent of milk, skim milk, and cream received in bulk from all sources which were not disposed of in bulk to another handler).

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula price is the highest of the following for the preceding month:

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 milk at following places:

Borden Company,	Black Creek, Wisconsin
Borden Company,	Greenville, Wisconsin
Borden Company,	Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Borden Company,	New London, Wisconsin
Borden Company,	Orfordville, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Berlin, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Jefferson, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Chilton, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Oconomowoc, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Richland Center, Wisconsin
Carnation Company,	Sparta, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	Belleville, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company,	Coopersville, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	Hudson, Michigan
Pet Milk Company,	New Glarus, Wisconsin
Pet Milk Company,	Wayland, Michigan
White House Milk Company,	Manitowoc, Wisconsin
White House Milk Company,	West Bend, Wisconsin

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of Plymouth "Twins" (or "Cheddars" if price of Twins is not quoted), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus or minus 3.75 cents for each full half-cent variation from 5 cents (6 cents during March through June) in the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, f.o.b. plants in Chicago area).

The basic formula price effective for July shall not be less than that effective for June. The basic formula price effective for December shall not be higher than that effective for November.

Class I - May and June--basic formula price plus 50 cents.
August through November--basic formula price plus 90 cents.
All other months--basic formula price plus 70 cents.

Class II - May and June--basic formula price plus 30 cents.
August through November--basic formula price plus 50 cents.
All other months--basic formula price plus 40 cents.

Class III - Same as basic formula price.

Class IV - Formula based on butter and dry milk solids which is used in basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - The location adjustment credit on milk received from producers at a plant beyond 70 miles which is either (a) moved as fluid milk or fluid skim milk to a city bottling plant, or (b) classified as Class I milk without being moved as fluid milk, skim milk, or cream, is 2 cents for each 15 miles (or fraction thereof) that the plant is located beyond 70 miles but not more than 265 miles from Chicago, and 1 cent for each 15 miles beyond 265 miles from Chicago.

The location adjustment credit on milk received from producers at a plant beyond 70 miles which is either (a) moved as fluid cream to a city bottling or ice cream plant, or (b) classified as Class II milk without being moved as fluid milk, skim milk, or cream, is as follows:

Distance from Chicago (miles)	Rate per cwt. of fluid cream
0 to 70	0
70.1 to 85	5
85.1 to 115	10
115.1 to 175	15
175.1 to 220	20
220.1 to 250	25
250.1 to 325	30
325.1 or over	40

Producer Price - Deductions are made on milk received at plants beyond 70 miles, as follows: 2 cents for each 15 miles (or fraction thereof) between 70 miles and 265 miles from the City Hall in Chicago, and 1 cent per hundredweight for each additional 15 miles beyond 265 miles from Chicago.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 per cent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II, Class III, and Class IV computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 3.5 per cent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to or subtracting from Class IV.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk or fluid skim milk is Class I and fluid cream is Class II, unless a written statement as to other utilization is made by both buyer and seller.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series from each class beginning with lowest price class in which the handler has utilization. Handler pays into pool the difference between the price for the class from which such milk was deducted and the Class IV price, unless he can prove that use of milk did not violate health regulations.

Outside Sales:

Milk moved as fluid milk to a plant subject to another Federal milk marketing order is Class I. If moved as fluid cream to such a plant it is Class II. If proof is furnished that such classification exceeds the total utilization in such classes of the receiving plant, the excess shall be classified in accordance with actual utilization.

Milk moved as fluid milk or fluid cream to an unapproved plant within an area defined as the "surplus manufacturing area," which plant manufactured butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), evaporated milk, condensed milk, whole milk powder, or ice cream powder, shall be classified in accordance with utilization.

If the unapproved plant receipts from an approved plant are commingled with its other receipts, receipts of approved fluid milk shall be allocated, according to daily records, to available quantities of Classes III, IV, II, and I in that sequence; and receipts of approved fluid cream shall be allocated in a similar manner to Classes IV, III, II, and I in that sequence. If the unapproved plant does not make available to the market administrator adequate utilization records on a daily basis but does make available monthly utilization records, fluid milk received from an approved plant shall be allocated to Classes I, II, III, and IV in that sequence; and fluid cream from an unapproved plant shall be allocated in a similar manner to available quantities of Classes II, III, IV, and I in that sequence.

Milk moved as fluid milk to a plant outside the "surplus manufacturing area" is classified as Class I. If moved as fluid cream it is classified as Class II.

The "surplus manufacturing area" comprises the State of Wisconsin and specified counties in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 42

New Orleans, Louisiana

Marketing Area:

New Orleans and parts of Jefferson and St. Bernard Parishes in Louisiana.

Handler:

Person who operates a city or country plant.

A city plant is one where milk is processed and packaged and from which milk is distributed as Class I milk in the marketing area. A country plant is one at which milk is received from producers and from which milk or cream is received at a city plant.

Producer:

Person who, in conformity with health requirements, produces milk which is received at a city or country plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, sweet or sour cream, milk and cream mixtures, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cheese (except Cheddar Cheese), ice cream, and ice cream mix.

Class III - Products not in Classes I and II and plant shrinkage not over 2 per cent of producer receipts.

No skim milk or butterfat shall be classified as Class II or Class III during delivery periods of October through February if producer receipts of skim milk or butterfat during the preceding delivery period are less that 90 per cent of the utilization by all handlers in Class I.

Class Prices (for butterfat and skim milk):

A "basic formula" price is used for Class I prices. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order), plus amount computed as follows: Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 0.5.

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 4.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 4, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 4 cents, times 8.5, times .96.

Class I - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class I are computed as follows (f.o.b. 61-70 mile zone):

(1) Basic formula price plus $1.25 (March through September), basic formula price plus $1.50 (October through February), provided that the resulting price is not less than $5.25 per hundredweight for March through September 1948, or $5.69 per hundredweight for the period October 1948 through February 1949.

(2) The price of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1), multiplied by 17.5.

(3) The price of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1), minus .04, times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2), divided by .96.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

For Skim Milk - Carlot, spray and roller process, nonfat dry milk solids (excluding that designated as animal feed) f.o.b. manufacturing plants, Chicago area, multiplied by 8.5.

For Butterfat - Chicago 92-score butter minus 3 cents, times 120.

Class III - The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class III is the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 100. The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class III is the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago), minus 7 cents, times 7.5.

Emergency Provision - Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Class I and Class II prices computed for any delivery period are not in the public interest, such prices shall be the same as the Class I and Class II prices for the previous delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None, because butterfat and skim milk are classified and priced separately.

Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is announced for milk containing 4.0 per cent butterfat. The butterfat differential for each handler is computed as follows: The handler's uniform price per hundredweight of butterfat, minus the uniform price per hundredweight of skim milk, divided by 1000.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - The Class I price is established for the 61-70-mile zone. The following schedule of differentials is established:

Miles from New Orleans	Cents per hundredweight
20 or less	+ 28
20 to 30	+ 8
30 to 40	+ 6
40 to 50	+ 4
50 to 60	+ 2
60 to 70	0
70 to 80	- 2
80 to 90	- 4
90 to 100	- 6
100 to 110	- 7
More than 110	- 8

Producer Price - Each handler's uniform price to producers is adjusted in accordance with the same schedule which is applied to the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without new producer clause or base rating plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk or cream to another handler is classified as Class I except that such transfers may be classified in another class if mutually agreed upon by the handler and the transferee (except a producer-handler) and notification given to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

Skim milk and butterfat received from sources other than producers or handlers are deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk and butterfat disposed of in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream, by a handler to a nonhandler, who distributes milk or cream for consumption in fluid form, are classified in Class I except that for the delivery period of March through September, milk transferred to a non-handler who maintains sufficient books and records to show utilization and who allows verification of such records, may be classified in the highest valued classes remaining after deducting from the highest valued classes, milk received at the non-handler plant directly from dairy farmers. If disposed of to a nonhandler who does not distribute milk or cream for consumption in fluid form, the skim milk and butterfat are classified in accordance with actual utilization.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

No provision is made for authorized deductions to be turned over to cooperative associations.

No provision is made for marketing service charges to be deducted for non-members.

Quad Cities (Iowa-Illinois)

Marketing Area:

Iowa - Cities of Davenport and Bettendorf, and specified townships in Scott County.

Illinois - Cities of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, and Silvis, and specified townships in Rock Island County.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is received at a plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, fluid cream products (more than 6.0 per cent butterfat), buttermilk, cottage cheese, chocolate milk, and flavored milk drinks.

Class III - Evaporated milk, condensed milk, ice cream mix, unsalted butter, and any milk product not specified in Class II or Class IV.

Class IV - Butter, Cheddar cheese, and shrinkage not over 3 per cent of producer receipts.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I - Class III price plus 70 cents.

Class II - Class III price plus 25 cents.

Class III - The Class III price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 9 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Dubuque order).

(2) Price per pound of Plymouth (or Chicago) Twins, times 0.4, plus price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.9.

Class IV - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of casein (carlots, unground, f.o.b. Wisconsin plant), minus 4 cents, times 2.3.

Grade A Premium - A premium of 20 cents over Class I and Class II prices is provided for Grade A milk used in those classes.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.12.

Producer Prices - Same.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 per cent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II, Class III, and Class IV computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 3.5 per cent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to or subtracting from Class IV. When a handler receives both Grade A and non-grade A milk, Grade A milk is allocated to the highest price classification and non-grade A milk to the lowest price classification.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating. A separate pool is computed for Grade A and non-grade A milk.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk moving as fluid milk from one handler's plant to the plant of another handler is classified as Class I milk. If moved as fluid cream, it is classified as Class II milk. If the use of such milk or cream in a lower classification is verified by the market administrator, the milk or cream is classified accordingly.

If a handler receives milk or cream from a producer-handler or from another handler who is also a producer, such milk or cream is considered Class IV milk. If the receiving handler utilizes such milk or cream in a higher class, he must pay into the pool the difference between its class value as actually utilized and the Class IV price.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series from each class, beginning with the lowest price class in which the handler has utilization.

"Emergency milk" is deducted pro rata from each class. Such milk is purchased during a delivery period when the market administrator determines that the supply of milk available to a handler from producers and handlers is not sufficient to fulfill his Class I and Class II requirements.

Outside Sales:

Milk moving as fluid milk from any handler's plant to a plant of a nonhandler shall be Class I to the extent of such nonhandler's total disposition of fluid milk. If moved as fluid cream between such plants, it shall be classified as Class II milk to the extent of the nonhandler's total disposition of fluid cream. Any milk or cream moved between such plants which is in excess of the nonhandler's total fluid milk and fluid cream sales is classified in accordance with its actual utilization.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Pricing and pooling provisions of Quad Cities order do not apply to a handler who disposes of a greater portion of his milk as Class I and Class II milk in another marketing area subject to another Federal order. If the price required by the other Federal order is less than the Class I and Class II price under the Quad Cities order, the handler must pay the difference into the producer-settlement fund on all Class I and Class II milk which he sells in the Quad Cities market.

Louisville, Kentucky

Marketing Area:

Kentucky - Jefferson County.

Indiana - Floyd County and the following townships in Clark County: Jeffersonville, Utica, Silver Creek, Union, and Charlestown.

Handler:

A person who receives milk from producers at a plant from which milk or cream is disposed of in fluid form in the marketing area or who receives milk from producers at a plant approved by a health authority to furnish milk or cream to a plant from which milk or cream is disposed of in the marketing area. A producers' association is a handler with respect to any milk of its members which is diverted from a plant specified above.

Producer:

A person who produces milk under a health authority inspection permit, which is received at any plant described under "Handler" above.

Classification:

Class I - Skim milk and butterfat disposed of as milk, buttermilk, plain and flavored milk drinks, and butterfat and skim milk not specifically accounted for as Class II or Class III.

Class II - Skim milk and butterfat disposed of as fluid cream and cream products in fluid form which contain less than the minimum butterfat content required for fluid cream.

Class III - Skim milk and butterfat accounted for as any product other than those specified in Class I and Class II and as plant shrinkage. Generally shrinkage of producer milk is limited to 2 per cent of receipts from producers but special provision is made when the skim milk shrinkage in excess of 2 per cent is greater than the quantity of skim milk in the milk equivalent of the butterfat shrinkage in excess of 2 per cent.

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

Basic formula price - The higher of the Class III price plus 15 cents, or the average of prices paid at 18 condenseries (see list under Chicago order) for 3.5 per cent milk adjusted to 3.8 per cent by the application of the Class III butterfat differential.

Class I - Basic formula price plus $1.05.

Class II - Basic formula price plus 50 cents.

Class III - The higher of:

(1) The average of prices for ungraded milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content, adjusted by the Class III butterfat differential to 3.8 per cent, paid at the following plants:

Kraft Foods Company,	Lawrenceburg, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Elizabethtown, Kentucky
Armour Creameries,	Springfield, Kentucky
Kraft Foods Company,	Salem, Indiana
Ewing-Von Allmen Company,	Corydon, Indiana
Ewing-Von Allmen Company,	Madison, Indiana
Producers' Dairy Marketing Association	Orleans, Indiana

or

(2) 92-score butter at Chicago times 3.8, plus 20 per cent thereof

PLUS

Carlot, roller process, human consumption, dry milk solids, at manufacturing plants in Chicago area, minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 7. (If the above prices are not published, carlot prices delivered at Chicago are used and the "make" allowance is 6.5 cents per pound rather than 5.5 cents per pound.)

Relief Milk - Class III price plus 12 cents.

Butter Price - For butter made from producer milk during April, May, and June, not in excess of 10 per cent of the handler's utilization of producer butterfat in Class I, a price equal to the Class III price minus 10 per cent of the price of 92-score butter at Chicago.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - 92 score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.13.

Class II - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.125.

Class III - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.12.

Relief Milk - Same as Class I.

Producer Price -

Butter Price Range (Cents)	Butterfat Differentials (Cents)
Less than 17.5	2
17.5 to 22.499	$2\frac{1}{2}$
(The butterfat differentials increase (1/2 cent for each additional increase) (of 5 cents or fraction thereof in the) (butter prices to:)	
87.50 to 92.499	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Over 92.5	10

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately for each class. Upon completion of classification, the average butterfat content of each class is determined for purposes of pricing.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause. A deduction of 35 cents per hundredweight of milk received from producers is made from the uniform price for the delivery periods of April, May and June of 1948, and of 40 cents per hundredweight during the same months in succeeding years. The fund established by these deductions is held by the market administrator until payments are made for milk delivered during the following September, October and November. The fund is then divided into three equal parts and a premium established which is paid all producers for those months. Adjustments are required to be made into the pool by handlers for excess skim milk and butterfat and for milk purchased from producer-handlers if such milk is utilized as Class I, Class II or relief milk.

Interplant transfers:

Milk transferred by handlers is classified as Class I; cream transferred is classified as Class II; except

(1) That a different classification may apply if agreed to by the transferring handler and the transferee and notification in writing given to the market administrator, and

(2) That milk and cream transferred to bakeries, soda fountains and restaurants which are permitted to receive milk and cream of other than Grade A quality, and milk and cream transferred from the plant of a handler to another plant of the same handler are classified as Class III.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. Emergency milk is deducted (after elimination of "other source" milk), first from Class III but only a quantity such that an amount equivalent to 5 per cent of milk received from producers remains in Class III. If the amount of emergency milk deducted from Class III is less than the total amount of emergency milk, the remainder is deducted pro rata from Class I and Class II. Excess milk is eliminated by deducting it in series beginning with the lowest price class. Receipts of milk from producer-handlers are considered as Class III.

Outside Sales:

Priced on the same basis as for sales in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A handler who receives milk only from his own production and from other handlers is exempt from the regulatory provisions of the order. Reports may be required from such a handler by the market administrator and the handler is required to permit verification of such reports.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over by handlers to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members and paid to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 47

Fall River, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

Massachusetts - Fall River and Somerset.

Rhode Island - Tiverton.

Handler:

Person who receives milk from producers, part of which is disposed of in the marketing area for consumption as milk or cream.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is delivered to a plant from which Class I milk is shipped to, or sold in, the marketing area unless:

(1) Minimum prices are required to be paid to him under provisions of any other Federal order;

(2) Milk delivered by him is part of the handler's normal supply for another market, and

(i) Is classified in Class II or is disposed of outside the marketing area and is classified as Class I, or

(ii) Is moved to a plant from which the quantity of Class I milk sold or distributed in the marketing area during the delivery period is no greater than the quantity of Class I milk received during the delivery period at such plant from Fall River handlers plus the quantity of bulk milk received from a Federal order plant during the delivery period; or

(3) His milk is delivered to a plant located outside Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk (0.5 to 15.9 per cent butterfat), chocolate or flavored (whole or skim) milk, buttermilk, cultured skim milk, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products other than Class I, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of producer receipts (including handler's own production but not including receipts from other handlers on milk received completely processed and packaged from a Federal order plant).

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210-mile zone):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

(a) Determine latest Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1926 equals 100), and divide by 0.98.

(b) Compute the sum of the three latest monthly indexes of department store sales in the Boston Federal Reserve District, adjusted for seasonal variations (1935-1939 equals 100); divide such sum by 3.73.

(c) Compute the sum of:

(1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, plus

(2) The weighted average monthly composite farm wage rates for latest available month for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide by 0.5952 and multiply by 0.4. To compute weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine 10, Massachusetts 6, New Hampshire 7, Vermont 77.

Compute the sum of (a), (b), and (c); divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:

CLASS I PRICE SCHEDULE

Formula Index	Class I price per hundredweight		
	Jan.-Feb.-Mar.-July-Aug.-Sept.	Apr.-May-June	Oct.-Nov.-Dec.
50-56	$2.44	$2.00	$2.88
57-63	2.66	2.22	3.10
64-70	2.88	2.44	3.32
71-77	3.10	2.66	3.54
78-84	3.32	2.88	3.76
85-90	3.54	3.10	3.98
91-97	3.76	3.32	4.20
98-104	3.98	3.54	4.42
105-111	4.20	3.76	4.64
112-118	4.42	3.98	4.86
119-125	4.64	4.20	5.08
126-132	4.86	4.42	5.30
133-139	5.08	4.64	5.52
140-146	5.30	4.86	5.74
147-152	5.52	5.08	5.96
153-159	5.74	5.30	6.18
160-166	5.96	5.52	6.40
167-173	6.18	5.74	6.62
174-180	6.40	5.96	6.84
181-187	6.62	6.18	7.06
188-194	6.84	6.40	7.28

(For "formula index" values of more than 194, the price increases at the rate for the highest six brackets.)

The prices determined above are subject to the following provisions:

(a) For any month after December 1948, if the percentage of Class II milk in the Boston pool during the 12 month period ending with the second preceding month, is less than 33 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents more than the price otherwise applicable, and if the percentage of Class II during such period is more than 41 per cent, the price shall be 44 cents less than would otherwise be applicable. This provision, however, may not result in a price which is more than 88 cents higher or 88 cents lower than the price for the same month in the preceding year.

(b) The price for any of the months of March through June shall not be higher, and the price for any of the months of September through December shall not be lower, than the price for the preceding month.

Class II - Price per 40-quart can of Boston 40 per cent cream, divided by 33.48, times 3.7, minus 15 cents, plus an allowance for skim milk.

The allowance for skim milk is arrived at as follows:

(1) Compute the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for human consumption and the average of carlot quotations per pound of nonfat roller powder for animal feed,

(2) Multiply each such average quotation by the applicable percentage indicated for the delivery period in the following table,

(3) Combine the results,

(4) Subtract 4 cents, and

(5) Multiply the remainder by 7.5.

Delivery Period	Human Food Products	Animal Food Products
January	100	0
February	100	0
March	50	50
April	50	50
May	25	75
June	25	75
July	50	50
August	75	25
September	75	25
October	100	0
November	100	0
December	100	0

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Price per 40-quart can of Boston 40 per cent cream, divided by 33.48, minus 1.5 cents, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class I - For milk delivered to a handler's plant beyond 100 miles, a deduction is made equal to 13 cents per hundredweight plus the lowest carlot freight rate for 40-quart can.

Class II - For milk delivered to a handler's plant beyond 100 miles, 14 cents per hundredweight is deducted.

Producer Price - Same as allowance to handlers for Class I milk.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk or its component utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk moved from the plant of a handler to the plant of another handler is Class I, unless the receiving handler reports its utilization in Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted from any Class II milk remaining after deducting not more than 5 per cent of pooled producer milk from Class II, with balance deducted from Class I. Milk subject to the Boston order which is received in packaged form and sold as fluid milk shall be Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk disposed of to a handler or plant subject to another Federal order is classified as reported, but Class II must not exceed total Class II milk of the buyer.

Milk or skim milk sold to nonhandlers, distributors, or manufacturers, is Class I to the extent of the receiver's Class I utilization.

Where a handler maintains separate lists of producers who supply him with milk for sale outside the marketing area, he may pay such prices as he has previously reported to the market administrator. Otherwise outside sales are priced the same as area sales.

Producer-handlers:

Producer-handlers are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers may deduct .75 cents per hundredweight for rental on cans supplied to producers.

At the request of handlers of more than 50 per cent of the milk produced for sale in the marketing area, a "Marketing Committee" may be established.

Sioux City, Iowa

Marketing Area:

Iowa - Sioux City and specified parts of Woodbury and Plymouth Counties.

Nebraska - South Sioux City and specified parts of Dakota County.

South Dakota - Stevens and specified parts of Union County.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I or Class II milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who:

(1) Produces milk, under a dairy farm inspection permit for Sioux City, which is received at a plant of a handler, or

(2) Produces milk which is received by a handler who is not under the jurisdiction of the Sioux City health authorities.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk (plain or flavored) containing more than 1.5 per cent butterfat and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Sweet or sour cream (containing more than 6 per cent butterfat).

Class III - Milk products other than cream and shrinkage not over 2 per cent of receipts (exclusive of receipts from other handlers).

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 12 specified plants (plants are those used for basic formula price in the Omaha-Council Bluffs order).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, plus or minus .25 cent for each cent that such price is above or below 20 cents, times 3.5, plus 21 cents, plus 3 cents for each full one-half cent that the price of nonfat dry milk solids for human consumption at Chicago is above 7 cents per pound (average of carlot prices, spray and roller process).

Class I - Basic formula price plus 80 cents.

Class II - Basic formula price plus 50 cents.

Class III - Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I and Class II Prices - Class III butterfat differential plus 1.6 cents.

Class III Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, plus or minus .25 cent for each 1 cent that such price is above or below 20 cents, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, semi-monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk or skim milk by a handler other than a cooperative association to another handler who receives milk from producers or associations of producers, shall be Class I. If moved between such handlers in the form of cream it shall be Class II. May be classified otherwise if a statement as to actual utilization is furnished by the buyer.

Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk or skim milk to a producer-handler shall be Class I. If moved in the form of cream it shall be Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Skim milk and butterfat received from other than producer sources shall be classified in the receiving handler's lowest class use.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk and butterfat moved in the form of milk or skim milk by a handler to the plant of a nonhandler shall be Class I. If moved in the form of cream it shall be Class II. May be classified otherwise if a statement as to actual utilization is furnished by the buyer, subject to audit by the market administrator.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Duluth-Superior (Minnesota-Wisconsin)

Marketing Area:

Minnesota - Cities of Duluth and Cloquet.

Wisconsin - City of Superior.

Handler:

Person who disposes of milk for consumption as fluid milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who, under certification of health authorities, produces milk which is received at a handler's plant from which milk is disposed of as milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Fluid cream.

Class III - Milk used in products not in Class I or Class II and plant shrinkage not over 2 per cent of receipts.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Class I - Class III price plus $1.00 (60 cents from May through August).

Class II - Class III price plus 60 cents (35 cents from May through August).

Class III - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 4, times 1.25, plus 0.7 cent for each one-tenth cent that the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (average f.o.b. gross factory price reported by the American Dry Milk Institute) is above 7 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 4 per cent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II and Class III computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 4 per cent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to Class III or subtracting from lowest class in which handler has use.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, with new producer clause. No base rating plan is provided.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to another handler is Class I, and cream so disposed of is Class II. Milk or cream may be classified otherwise if verification by market administrator shows that the milk or cream was not utilized as Class I or Class II, respectively, provided that the receiving handler is not a producer-handler.

Milk, skim milk, or cream received by a handler from a producer-handler is considered Class III. Receiving handler must pay the difference between the Class III price and the class price in which the milk, skim milk, or cream was actually used.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" (milk from outside sources received under a permit from health authorities) is deducted on a pro rata basis from each class.

Other outside milk is deducted from the class in which it is used, but receiving handler must pay the difference between the Class III price and the class price as used. This payment need not be made on outside milk or cream used in Class II to the extent that producer milk was not available for such use.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler is classified as Class I milk, if the nonhandler disposes of milk for consumption as fluid milk. Otherwise such milk is classified as Class III milk.

Cream disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler is classified as Class II milk, if the nonhandler disposes of any milk or cream for consumption as milk or cream. Otherwise it is classified as Class III milk.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

Market Advisory Committee:

Representatives of producers, handlers, and consumers may certify to the Secretary of Agriculture the selection of three individuals by each group for membership on a Market Advisory Committee. This committee may make recommendations to the Secretary regarding amendments to the order.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 61

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Marketing Area:

Metropolitan Philadelphia except portions outside the State of Pennsylvania.

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is disposed of as fluid milk or fluid skim milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk received directly at:

(1) Specified plants except-

(a) During such time as any such plant has been stopped by the Pennsylvania Department of Health from shipping fluid milk or fluid cream, or

(b) During any month when no milk or cream is disposed of in the marketing area from such plant, if the handler has properly notified the market administrator (and if no milk or cream has been shipped from such plant to the marketing area during the three preceding months);

(2) A pasteurizing and bottling plant from which Class I milk is sold in the area; or

(3) Any other plant of a handler from which milk is supplied on twenty or more days in the month to such a pasteurizing and bottling plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, and flavored milk drinks (under 18 per cent butterfat), and unaccounted-for milk.

Milk sold to retail establishments which dispose of milk for fluid and other uses is Class I.

Class II - Milk products not in Class I, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of receipts at "producer milk plants" (plants described in definition of term, "producer").

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Class I - $5.56 ($5.11 for months of April, May, and June). An upward adjustment of 40 cents is provided when the price per pound of New York 92-score butter is 82 cents or more, and a downward adjustment of 40 cents is provided when the price of such butter is 67 cents or less.

Class II - Sum of butterfat and skim values.

Butterfat value is the higher of:

(1) Average of specified quotations per 40-quart can of 40 per cent cream in the Philadelphia market, minus 28 cents, divided by 33.48, times 4, minus 23.5 cents.

(2) Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, minus 4 cents, times 1.2, times 4.

The value of Class II butterfat used to make butter is computed as follows: Price per pound of New York 92-score butter, times 1.2, times 4. This value shall not apply if it is more than the value of other Class II butterfat.

Skim milk value is any plus amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (roller process, quotations for "other brands" animal feed and human consumption in carlots, bags or barrels, as published in "Producers' Price Current"), less 4.5 cents, times 7.5.

Premium for Grade A Milk - 40 cents if bacteria is below 10,000 per c.c.; 25 cents for 10,000 to 25,000. This premium is multiplied by the ratio of Grade A milk sold either in fluid form or as products manufactured from Grade A milk to the total quantity of Grade A milk received from producers. Two cents additional butterfat differential shall be paid for each one-tenth of one per cent in the butterfat test of such milk above 3.7 per cent.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Average of cream quotations (used in Class II price), divided by 334.8, minus 0.67 cent.

In the case of butterfat in Class II used to make butter, the butterfat differential is the applicable butterfat value, divided by 40.

Producer Price - 5 cents.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - 7 cents per hundredweight for milk delivered to plants in 11-16 mile zone plus 2 cents for each additional 5 miles up to 31 miles. Thirty-four cents per hundredweight for milk delivered to plants in 31-40 mile zone, plus one cent for each additional 10 miles up to a maximum of 64 cents.

Class II Price - 7 cents per hundredweight for milk delivered to plants in the 11-16 mile zone plus 2 cents for each additional 5 miles up to 31 miles. Seven cents for milk delivered to plants in the 31-70 mile zone plus one cent for each additional 70 miles.

Producer Price - Handlers deduct from payments to producers 7 cents per hundredweight for milk delivered to plants in the 11-16 mile zone, plus 2 cents for each additional 5 miles up to 31 miles. For milk delivered to plants beyond 31 miles, the deduction is computed as follows: Class I location differential times the percentage of handler's sales of producer milk in Class I, plus the Class II differential times the percentage of handler's sales of producer milk in Class II, plus 3 cents.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk, cream or skim milk used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk moved from one handler's plant to the plant of another handler is Class I. Handlers are permitted to classify differently by submitting written agreement to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

Milk or skim milk received during the months July through March may be pro rated by the receiving handler in accordance with the class use of producer milk. Handler may, if he wishes, allocate a greater proportion of outside milk to Class II. In the absence of allocation by the handler, the market administrator will allocate outside milk to Class II to the extent that handler has utilization in that class.

Milk or skim milk during the months April through June is allocated to Class II, unless receiving handler does not have sufficient producer milk to cover his Class I utilization. Cream received from outside sources is allocated to Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk moving as milk or skim milk to the plant of a nonhandler is Class I unless a written agreement as to other utilization is presented to the market administrator subject to verification by him. Cream disposed of to a nonhandler is Class II.

The price to be paid by handlers for Class I milk disposed of outside the marketing area shall be, as ascertained by the market administrator, such price as is being paid to farmers in the outside market for milk of equivalent use, less the applicable transportation allowance in such outside market up to 64 cents. If the market administrator is unable to determine such a price, the Class I price shall apply.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

The order does not require that deductions, as authorized by members, be turned over to cooperative associations.

No provision is made for marketing service charges to be deducted for non-members.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Marketing Area:

City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio

Handler:

Person who handles milk which is disposed of as milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is received at a plant from which, under approval of health authorities, milk is disposed of for consumption as milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, milk drinks (plain or flavored), and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, creamed cottage cheese, and creamed buttermilk.

Class III - Milk products other than those specified in Classes I and II, and shrinkage not over 2.5 per cent of receipts from producers.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Class I - Class III price plus 1.15.

Class II - Class III price plus 70 cents.

Class III - The Class III price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 4 per cent milk at the following plants:

M. & R. Dietetic Laboratories, Inc.,	Chillicothe, Ohio
Carnation Milk Company,	Hillsboro, Ohio
Nestle's Milk Products, Inc.,	Greenville, Ohio
Nestle's Milk Products, Inc. (Osgood Milk Co.)	Osgood, Indiana
Carnation Milk Co.	Maysville, Kentucky

(2) Average price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 4, times 1.2, plus 3.5 cents for each half-cent that the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids is above 5.5 cents (carlot, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plant in Chicago area).

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - For each one-tenth of one per cent variation from 4.0 per cent butterfat, the differential to handlers is computed as follows: Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - For each one-tenth of one per cent variation in the average test of a producer's milk from 3.5 per cent butterfat, the differential is as follows: 5 cents when the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter is more than 40 cents, but not more than 50 cents, plus or minus 1 cent for each 10-cent range in the butter price above or below the 40 - 50 cent range.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 per cent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II and Class III computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 3.5 per cent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to or subtracting from Class III.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to another handler is Class I, and cream so disposed of is Class II. Handlers are permitted to classify differently by submitting statement signed by both buyer and seller to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" (milk or skim milk received by a handler from sources other than producers under a permit from health authorities) is subtracted on a pro rata basis from each class.

Other outside milk is deducted from the class in which it is used but the handler must pay the difference between the value as used and the Class III price.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler who distributes milk or manufactures milk products is considered Class I, and cream so disposed of is considered Class II. Handler is permitted to classify differently by submitting statement signed by both buyer and seller, subject to verification by the market administrator.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A market service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Classified cooperative associations receive payments out of pool at the rate of .5 cent for bargaining associations and at the rate of 3 cents for plant operating associations.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 67

South Bend-LaPorte, Indiana

Marketing Area:

South Bend, Mishawaka, LaPorte and Michigan City, Indiana.

Handler:

A person who operates an approved plant, i.e., a milk plant approved by appropriate health authorities of the marketing area, and from which a route is operated wholly or partially within the marketing area. A cooperative association is also a handler with respect to milk caused by it to be delivered to an approved plant or customarily received at such plant but which is diverted to a non-approved plant for the account of the association.

Producer:

A person who produces milk which is received at an approved plant and which is approved for use as Class I or Class II milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Skim milk and butterfat disposed of as milk, skim milk, flavored milk or milk drinks, and buttermilk (except for use as candy, soup, bakery products or livestock feed) and all milk not accounted for in Class II, III or IV.

Class II - Skim milk and butterfat disposed of as fluid cream, any cream mixtures containing more than 6.0 per cent butterfat, and eggnog.

Class III - Skim milk and butterfat disposed of in fluid form as milk, skim milk, buttermilk or cream for manufacture of candy, soup or bakery products, and skim milk and butterfat used for evaporated or condensed milk, cottage cheese, frozen desserts and mixes, and storage cream.

Class IV - Skim milk and butterfat used for butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), nonfat dry milk solids, or skim milk, flavored milk drinks or buttermilk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed, and plant shrinkage; provided, that shrinkage attributable to producer milk may not exceed 2 per cent of such milk.

Class Prices (for butterfat and skim milk):

Basic Formula Price - The basic formula price per hundredweight of skim milk is the highest of the prices determined pursuant to (a), (b), or (c) below for the preceding delivery period multiplied by 0.311 provided that the price for July shall not be less than that for June preceding, and the price for January shall not be more than for December preceding.

The basic formula price per hundredweight for butterfat is the highest of the prices determined under (a), (b), or (c) below for the preceding month multiplied by 20 provided that the price for July is not less than the price for June preceding and the price for January is not less than the price for December preceding.

(a) Price paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list under Chicago order).

(b) 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 6,
PLUS
price per pound of Twins at Plymouth, Wisconsin, (or if Twins are not quoted, then Cheddars), times 2.4.- Divide the above sum by 7, add 30 per cent and multiply by 3.5.

(c) Carlot, roller and spray process, nonfat dry milk solids (not including that specifically designated animal feed), Chicago area manufacturing plants, minus 5 cents, multiplied by 8.5, and then multiplied by .0965. (If the above dry milk solids prices are not published, the carlot prices delivered at Chicago are substituted and the "make" allowance is 6 cents instead of 5 cents)
PLUS
92-score butter at Chicago minus 2 cents, plus 20 per cent and multiplied by 3.5.

Class I - Price per hundredweight for butterfat and skim milk are the respective basic formula prices plus the following:

Delivery Period	Skim Milk	Butterfat
May and June	$0.156	$10.00
September through Dec.	.280	18.00
All other months	.218	14.00

Class II - Same as Class I except that Class II butterfat may not be less than the price for Class III butterfat.

Class III (Per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat) -

(a) Determine the separate percentages that the butter value and the nonfat dry milk solids value are to the total nonfat dry milk solids-butter price provided for by (c) under "basic formula price."

(b) Apply these percentages to the average of prices paid for 3.5 milk at the following plants:

Operator	Location
Goshen Milk Condensing Company,	Goshen, Indiana
Richfield Creamery Company,	Warsaw, Indiana
New Paris Creamery Company,	New Paris, Indiana

(Provided that if the price paid at above plants is less than that determined by the dry milk solids-butter formula under "basic formula price" the latter price is used.)

(c) Divide the separate values for skim milk and butterfat by 0.965 and 0.035 respectively. The respective results shall be the prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat in Class III.

Class IV (per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat) -

Skim Milk - Carlot, roller and spray process, nonfat dry milk solids (not including that specifically designated animal feed) Chicago area manufacturing plants, minus 5 cents, multiplied by 8.5. (If the above dry milk solids prices are not published, the carlot prices delivered at Chicago are substituted and the "make" allowance is 6 cents instead of 5 cents.)

Butterfat - 92-score butter at Chicago, minus 2 cents, times 120.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Price - None. Butterfat and skim milk priced separately.

Producer Price - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.12 and rounded to the nearest one-tenth of a cent.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interplant Transfers:

Milk transferred is classified as Class I; cream transferred is classified as Class II; except that a different classification may apply if mutually agreed to by the transferring handler and the transferee (except a producer-handler) and notification given to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk except as described under "Outside Sales" is deducted in series from the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Priced the same as sales within the marketing area. Under specified conditions "other source" milk disposed of in bottles outside of the marketing area is deducted from Class I.

Producer-handlers:

A person who operates an approved plant but whose sole source of supply of skim milk and butterfat is from his own production and from an approved plant, is exempt from the regulatory provisions. Reports may be required from such a handler by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers and on "other source" milk except "other source" milk subject to administrative assessment under another Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over by handlers to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler subject to another Federal order who disposes of Class I and Class II milk in the marketing area is not subject to this order although the market administrator may require such handler to make reports. Unpaid obligations to the pool bear interest at the rate of one-half of one per cent per month.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 68

Wichita, Kansas

Marketing Area:

Wichita, Kansas and the following towns and city in Sedgwick County: Delano, Kechi, Minneha, Riverside, Waco, Wichita Township and Eastborough.

Handler:

Person who disposes of Class I or Class II milk in the marketing area from a plant approved by the City of Wichita. A cooperative association is also a handler with respect to producer milk which it diverts to a plant from which no milk is disposed of in the marketing area as Class I or Class II.

Producer:

Person who produces milk in conformity with the health regulations of Wichita, Kansas, which milk is received at a plant from which milk is disposed of in the marketing area as Class I or Class II, or which is diverted to another plant.

Classification:

Class I - Milk and skim milk disposed of as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk and milk drinks, and milk not accounted for as Class II or Class III.

Class II - Milk disposed of as cream, aerated cream, cream products testing less than 18 per cent, eggnog, and cottage cheese.

Class III - Milk disposed of as butter, cheese (other than cottage cheese) evaporated and condensed milk, ice cream, powdered milk, butter starter, and milk disposed of for wholesale baking and candy purposes, for use as livestock feed, and as unaccounted-for milk not in excess of 3 per cent of total receipts (except receipts from other handlers).

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

Basic formula price - The higher of:

(a) The average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk adjusted to 3.8 per cent on a direct ratio basis at 18 plants (see list under Chicago order), or

(b) 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 3.8 plus 20 per cent

PLUS OR MINUS

Price per pound carlot, human consumption, dry milk solids, f.o.b. manufacturing plant Chicago area, minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 7 (approximate). If the above dry milk solids prices are not quoted, then use carlot, human consumption nonfat dry milk solids delivered at Chicago and substitute a "make" allowance of 7.5 cents instead of 5.5 cents.

Class I Price - The basic price for the preceding month plus 80 cents.

Class II Price - The basic price for the preceding month plus 55 cents.

Class III Price - The average of prices paid during the delivery period for ungraded milk, 3.8 per cent butterfat, at the following plants:

Present Operator	Location
DeCoursey Cream Company,	Wichita, Kansas
DeCoursey Cream Company,	Anthony, Kansas
Blackwell Cheese Company,	Blackwell, Oklahoma
Steffens Ice & Ice Cream Co.,	Arkansas City, Kansas

(But in no event a price less than that paid by the (DeCoursey Cream Company at the Wichita plant.)

Butterfat Differentials:

Handler Price-Same as producer differential.

Producer Price- 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Milk in Class I is accounted for on a volume basis and milk in Class II and III is accounted for on the basis of the 3.8 per cent milk equivalent of the butterfat in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide pool with base rating; no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk or skim milk transferred to another handler is Class I milk provided that milk or skim milk transferred (except to a handler who does not receive milk from producers) may be classified as Class II or Class III if so reported by either handler to the market administrator. Cream disposed of to another handler is classified as Class II milk except that cream transferred to a handler who receives milk from producers may be classified as Class III milk if so reported to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

Milk received from persons other than handlers and producers is subtracted in series beginning with the lowest class.

Outside Sales:

Milk and skim milk transferred to an unapproved plant is classified as Class I; cream transferred to an unapproved plant is classified as Class II; except that milk, skim milk and cream:

(a) Transferred to an unapproved plant within 100 miles of the approved plant is classified in the highest valued classes remaining after subtracting milk received directly from farmers from the highest priced class;

(b) Moved from an approved plant which regularly receives type "C" milk may be classified as Class III up to the extent of the receipt of type "C" milk at the approved plant if the milk so moved is labelled type "C"; and

(c) Moved to an unapproved plant which does not distribute fluid milk or cream is classified as Class III.

Producer-handlers:

A handler who also produces milk but does not purchase milk from other producers is exempt from regulatory provisions of the order except that such handler must file periodic reports.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs but not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

A base rating plan is provided with bases determined upon deliveries during August, September, October and November of the previous year; temporary bases are provided for producers who did not deliver during the base making period.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who receive milk from producers pay into the producer-settlement fund the difference between the Class III price and the value, in accordance with its actual utilization, of any milk purchased from a handler who does not receive milk from producers and on any milk sold as Class I or Class II which was not received from producers or other handlers except that if the handler can show that milk of producers was not available directly from producers or from another handler, he is not required to make the payments.

Suburban Chicago (Illinois-Indiana)

Marketing Area:

Illinois - Specified territory in Lake, Kane, DuPage, and Will Counties.

Indiana - Specified territory in Lake County.

Handler:

Person who receives milk at a plant where it is bottled for disposition as Class I milk in the marketing area. This definition does not include any person with respect to milk subject to another Federal order.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is received directly at a plant where fluid milk is bottled for disposition as Class I milk in the marketing area. This definition does not include any person with respect to milk which is subject to another Federal order.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, fluid milk (disposed of through routes, stores, or vendors), and unaccounted-for milk. If any of these products are disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers, they are classified in Class III.

Class II - Cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream products (more than 6.0 per cent butterfat), butter cream, filled cream, eggnog, yoghurt, cottage cheese, and any other milk product similar to any of those named. Fluid cream, fluid cream products, filled cream, and cottage cheese disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers are classified in Class III.

Class III - Milk products not in other classes, and products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers.

Class IV - Butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), and shrinkage (not over 0.5 per cent of direct receipts from producers plus 1.5 per cent of milk, skim milk, and cream received in bulk from all sources which were not disposed of in bulk to another handler or to an unapproved plant).

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - The higher of the Class III or Class IV price for the preceding month, provided that the basic formula price for July is not less than for June preceding, and that the basic formula price for December is not more than for November preceding.

Class I and Class II (Grade A) - The basic formula price plus the amount shown below:

Delivery Periods	Class I	Class II
May and June	$0.50	$0.30
August through November	.90	.50
All others	.70	.40

Class I and Class II (non-grade A) - Grade A prices for Class I and Class II milk respectively, minus 10 cents.

Class III - The highest of the prices resulting from the following:

(a) The average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent butterfat milk at 18 plants (see list under Chicago order).

(b) 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 6,
PLUS
Price per pound of Twins at Plymouth, Wisconsin, multiplied by 2.4 (provided that if the price of Twins is not quoted, then the price of Cheddars)--
Divide the above sum by 7, add 30 per cent and multiply by 3.5.

(c) 92-score butter at Chicago, plus 20 per cent,
PLUS
Carlot prices, spray and roller process, nonfat dry milk solids (not including that specifically designated animal feed) Chicago area manufacturing plants, minus 5 cents, multiplied by 7.5, provided that the "make" allowance for March, April, May and June is 6 cents instead of 5 cents, and if the above nonfat dry milk solids prices are not quoted, then use such prices delivered at Chicago, and the "make" allowance is 6 cents, or for March, April, May and June - 7 cents, (approximate).

Class IV - The same as (c) under Class III.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

Class I - For milk delivered at plants more than 70 miles from Chicago: 10 cents, plus 2 cents for each 15 miles (or part thereof) that the plant is beyond 70 miles.

Class II - For milk delivered at plants more than 70 miles from Chicago: 10 cents, plus .25 cent for each additional 15 miles (or part thereof) beyond 70 miles. If the actual freight rate (l.c.l. for cream in 40-quart cans) is higher than .25 cent per hundredweight of milk, such actual freight rate shall be allowed up to a maximum of .5 cent.

Producer Price - 12 cents for milk received at plants in 71-85 mile zone, plus 2 cents for each 15-mile zone up to 175 miles, plus .5 cent for each 15-mile zone beyond 175 miles.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 per cent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat. Class II, Class III, and Class IV computed by converting butterfat used in these classes to 3.5 per cent milk equivalent. Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to or subtracting from Class IV.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause. Separate pools are computed for Grade A and non-grade A milk. Producer milk of each class is pro rated among classes or at plants where complete segregation of each grade of milk is practiced, classification may be in accordance with the actual use of each grade.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk or fluid skim milk is Class I and fluid cream is Class II, unless a written statement as to other utilization is made by both buyer and seller.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" (milk received during September through January from sources other than producers, handlers or persons considered handlers under another order) is deducted pro rata from each class.

Other outside milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class, and outside skim milk is deducted from Class I.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of by a handler in the form of milk or cream to the plant of a nonhandler which manufactures ice cream, ice cream mix, evaporated or condensed milk, butter, milk powder, or cheese (except cottage cheese), shall be classified in accordance with its actual use. If the plant of the nonhandler did not manufacture any of these products, milk disposed of to such plants as fluid milk, is classified as Class I milk, and cream so disposed of is classified as Class II milk.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

Clinton, Iowa

Marketing Area:

City of Clinton and part of Camanche Township in Clinton County, Iowa.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who, under certification by health authorities of the City of Clinton, produces milk which is received at a plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cream products in fluid form (over 6.0 per cent butterfat), and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products other than those specified in Class I and Class III.

Class III - Butter, Cheddar Cheese, casein, skim milk used as animal feed, and shrinkage not over 3 per cent of producer receipts.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I - Class II price plus 70 cents.

Class II - The Class II price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 9 specified plants (plants are the same as those used in computing the basic formula price for the Dubuque, Iowa, order).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Plymouth Twins, divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

Class III - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price per pound of casein (carlot, unground, f.o.b. drying plants in the Chicago area), minus 6 cents, times 2.3.

Emergency Provision - Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Class I price computed for any delivery period is not in the public interest, such price shall be the same as the Class I price for the previous delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.4, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class III Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting For Milk:

Weight of milk, skim milk, and cream used in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Twenty cents per hundredweight is deducted from the blended price during May and June. A third of these deductions is returned to producers during each of the months of September, October and November by adding to the total value of pooled milk.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of by a handler in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream, to the plant of another handler is Class I unless the receiving handler (other than a producer-handler) is able to prove utilization in a lower class.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" is deducted pro rata from each class. "Emergency milk" is milk received from outside sources during a period when the market administrator determines that the handler is otherwise unable to obtain his Class I requirements.

Other outside milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class in which the handler has utilization.

Outside Sales:

Milk, skim milk, and cream disposed of by a handler to a non-handler who distributes milk, skim milk, or cream in fluid form, is classified as Class I unless a lower use can be proved. Milk, skim milk, and cream disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler who does not distribute milk, skim milk, and cream in fluid form is classified as Class II, unless the market administrator determines that utilization was in another class.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Pricing and pooling provisions of Clinton order do not apply to a handler who disposes of a greater portion of his milk as Class I and Class II milk in another marketing area subject to another Federal order. If the Class I price required to be paid by the other Federal order is less than the Class I price under the Clinton order, the handler must pay the difference into the producer-settlement fund on all Class I milk which he sells in the Clinton market.

Dayton-Springfield, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Cities of Dayton, Oakwood, and Springfield and specified townships in Greene, Montgomery, and Clark Counties, all in Ohio.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who, in conformity with health requirements, produces milk which is received at a plant from which milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Sweet or sour cream, any milk and cream mixture (containing 8 to 18 per cent butterfat).

Class III - Milk products other than those specified in Class I or Class II, skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feeding, and shrinkage not over 2.5 per cent of producer receipts (plus receipts from other handlers not previously weighed and tested).

Class Prices (skim milk and butterfat):

A basic formula price is used in the determination of prices of skim milk and butterfat used in Class I and Class II. The basic formula price is the highest of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of Plymouth Twins (or Cheddars) divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5 (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago).

Class I - Prices for skim milk and butterfat computed as follows:

(1) Add to the basic formula price $1.05 ($.75 for months of April through July).

Amount for August 1947 shall not be less than $4.25 and for September through December 1947, not less than $4.69. Amount for January 1948 shall not be less than for December 1947, and for February 1948 shall not be less than for January 1948.

(2) Price per hundredweight of Class I butterfat shall be 135 times price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.

(3) Price per hundredweight of Class I skim milk shall be computed as follows: multiply price for butterfat pursuant to (2) above by 0.035; subtract such amount from the amount obtained in (1) and divide the result by 0.965.

Class II - Price for skim milk and butterfat computed as follows:

(1) Add to the basic formula price $.75 ($.45 for months of April through July).

Amount for August 1947 shall not be less than $3.95 and for September through December 1947, not less than $4.39. Amount for January 1948 shall not be less than for December 1947, and for February 1948 shall not be less than for January 1948.

(2) Price per hundredweight of Class II butterfat shall be 130 times price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.

(3) Price per hundredweight of Class II skim milk shall be computed as follows: multiply price for butterfat pursuant to (2) above by 0.035; subtract such amount from the amount obtained in (1); and divide the result by 0.965.

Class III - The price per hundredweight of skim milk for months of April through July is computed as follows: Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids, minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5 (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago). For all other months add 20 cents.

The price per hundredweight of butterfat for months of April through July is computed by multiplying the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter by 120. For all other months multiply by 125.

Price of butterfat used to produce butter for all months is computed by multiplying the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter by 120 and subtracting $3.60 from the result.

Emergency Provisions: Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Class I or Class II price computed for any delivery period is above a level which is in the public interest, such price shall be the same as the Class I or Class II price for the preceding delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None because skim milk and butterfat are priced separately.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of as fluid milk, as milk products in fluid form, or as cream, to another handler (who receives milk from producers), is classified as agreed upon by both handlers. If transferred to a handler who receives no milk from producers, fluid milk, and milk products in fluid form, are Class I, and fluid cream is Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Milk transferred by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk or other Class I products is Class I, and if transferred as cream it is Class II. If statements are signed by buyer and seller, the milk or cream is classified in accordance with its actual use, subject to verification.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents is deducted for non-members.

A special payment is made to qualified cooperative associations at the rate of one-half cent per hundredweight on milk marketed by them on behalf of their members and on which reports and payments have been made as required by the order.

Tri-State (West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky)

Marketing Area:

Kentucky - City of Ashland.

West Virginia - Cities of Huntington and Parkersburg.

Ohio - Cities of Marietta, Ironton, and Gallipolis; and Athens and Scioto Counties.

Handler:

Person who operates a "fluid milk plant."

A "fluid milk plant" means a plant out of which a route is operated wholly or partially within the marketing area (exclusive of portions of building or facilities used for handling milk which is required to be kept physically separated from Class I milk).

Producer:

Person who, under certification of health authority (if required by community for which his milk is produced), produces milk received:

(1) at a "fluid milk plant,"

(2) at a nonfluid milk plant by diversion during April, May, June, or July from a fluid milk plant, or

(3) by an association in its capacity as a handler.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk (except in Class III), flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream, cream and milk mixtures (not less than 6 per cent butterfat) and buttermilk (except in Class III).

Class III -

(1) Milk products not in Class I or Class II;

(2) Dumped or disposed of for livestock feeding as skim milk or buttermilk;

(3) Disposed of as bulk skim milk to manufacturers of candy, soup, or bakery products who do not dispose of milk in fluid form; and

(4) Plant shrinkage not over 2 per cent of producer milk, and actual plant shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula is the highest of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlots, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

Class I - Basic formula price plus the following amounts for the delivery period indicated:

Delivery period	Huntington district plants	Other plants
May and June	$1.10	$0.90
March, April, July and August	1.20	1.00
September through February	1.35	1.15

For the months of July and August 1947, the Class I price shall not be less than $4.62 and $4.42 for the Huntington and other than Huntington district, respectively. For the months of September through December 1947, such prices shall not be less than $5.06 and $4.86. Class I prices for January 1948 shall not be less than the December 1947 Class I prices minus 44 cents. Class I prices for February 1948 shall not be less than January 1948 Class I prices minus 44 cents.

Huntington District is portion of marketing area within cities of Ashland, Kentucky; Huntington, West Virginia; and Ironton and Gallipolis, Ohio.

Class II - Basic formula price plus the following amounts for the delivery periods indicated:

Delivery period	Huntington district plants	Other plants
May and June	$0.80	$0.60
March, April, July, and August	.90	.70
September through February	1.05	.85

For the months of July and August 1947 the Class II price shall not be less than $4.42 and $4.12 for the Huntington and other than Huntington district, respectively. For the months of September through December 1947, such prices shall not be less than $4.76 and $4.56. Class II prices for January 1948 shall not be less than the December 1947 Class II prices minus 44 cents. Class II prices for February 1948 shall not be less than the January 1948 Class II prices minus 44 cents.

Class III - Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10, plus one cent.

Class II - Class I differential minus one-half cent.

Class III - Class I differential minus one cent.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and butterfat computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat disposed of by a handler to another handler in the form of fluid milk or other Class I product is classified as Class I, and if so disposed of in the form of fluid cream or other Class II product, it is classified as Class II. If a written statement signed by both handlers is submitted to the market administrator, the milk or cream is classified in accordance with its actual utilization (providing the receiving handler is not a producer-handler), subject to verification.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Skim milk or butterfat disposed of in the form of fluid milk or other Class I products by a handler to a plant other than a "fluid milk plant" (see definition under "Handler") is classified as Class I and if so disposed of in the form of fluid cream or other Class II products, it is classified as Class II. If a written statement signed by both buyer and seller is submitted to the market administrator, the milk or cream is classified in accordance with its actual utilization, subject to verification.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents is deducted for non-members.

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota

Marketing Area:

Cities of Minneapolis, Robbinsdale, Wayzata, Columbia Heights, St. Paul, White Bear, West St. Paul, and South St. Paul. Also specified townships in Hennepin, Anoka, Ramsey, Washington, and Dakota Counties. The entire marketing area is in the State of Minnesota.

Handler:

Person who receives milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces milk which is received at a plant (other than an "emergency source") from which skim milk or butterfat is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

An "emergency source" means a plant from which skim milk and butterfat are received at the plant of a handler, only during the months of July through November.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, cream (sweet or sour), cream and milk mixtures, cultured buttermilk, flavored milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk products not in Class I, and plant shrinkage not in excess of one per cent of producer receipts.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for the Class I price. The basic formula price is the highest of:

(1) Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 3.5, times 1.2, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption, carlot, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants), times 7.7, minus 42 cents.

(2) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).

(3) Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4, times the price of Twins (Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.

Class I - January through April - basic formula price plus 50 cents.

May and June - Basic formula price plus 40 cents.

July through December - Basic formula price plus 70 cents.

Class II - The Class II price is computed in accordance with formula (1) used in the basic formula price.

Emergency Provision - Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the Class I price computed for any delivery period is not in the public interest, such price shall be the same as the Class I price for the preceding delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of New York 93-score butter, times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - For Class I milk delivered to a handler's plant located outside the marketing area, the differential is one-half cent for each full mile that such plant is distant from the edge of the marketing area.

Producer Price - Same as Class I price differential.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of skim milk and cream utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of by a handler to another handler in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream is classified as Class I milk. If the receiving handler is not a producer-handler, the milk or cream may be classified in accordance with its actual usage, if a statement is furnished signed by both buyer and seller.

Outside Purchases:

Outside milk, including milk received by a handler from an "emergency source" (see "Producer" definition), is classified in such handler's lowest use classification.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler is classified in accordance with the highest use classification remaining after subtracting, in series beginning with the highest use classification, receipts by such nonhandler direct from dairy farmers. Milk moved to a plant of a nonhandler located more than 100 miles from the marketing area, shall be Class I if moved in the form of milk or skim milk, and Class II if moved in any other form.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

A marketing service charge not to exceed 2 cents is deducted for producers who are not members of cooperative associations.

No provision is made for authorized membership deductions to be turned over to cooperative associations.

Columbus, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Cities of Columbus and Bexley and specified townships in Franklin County, Ohio.

Handler:

Person who receives milk from producers at a "fluid milk plant."

The term "fluid milk plant" is defined as the premises and parts of the building and facilities used in the receipt and processing or packaging of milk which is disposed of on a route wholly or partly within the marketing area. This excludes any part of building or facilities used for handling milk which the health authorities require to be kept separate from milk sold as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who produces -

(1) Under a dairy farm permit issued by appropriate health authorities, milk which is received at a "fluid milk plant," or

(2) Milk received as part of a supply of a "fluid milk plant" not required by appropriate health authorities to obtain milk from farms under dairy farm permits.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Cream (sweet or sour), cream and milk mixtures (more than 6.0 per cent butterfat), and cottage cheese.

Class III - Condensed milk, and condensed skim milk (except evaporated milk or skim milk in hermetically sealed cans), ice cream, ice cream mix, ice cream novelties, ice sherbets, imitation ice cream,or frozen cream.

Class IV - Milk products other than those in Classes I, II, and III, milk disposed of for livestock feeding, and shrinkage not over 2.5 per cent of receipts, excluding receipts from other handlers.

Class Prices (skim milk and butterfat):

A basic formula price is used for Class I, Class II, and Class III prices. The basic formula price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for basic formula price in Chicago order).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3.5 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller and spray process, f.o.b. Chicago area plants), minus 4 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

The basic formula price per hundredweight of skim milk is computed by multiplying the basic formula price (for whole milk) by 0.2798.

The basic formula price per hundredweight of butter is computed by multiplying the basic formula price (for whole milk) by 20.86.

Class I, Class II and Class III Prices - Prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat used in Class I, II, and III are determined by adding the following amounts to the basic formula prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat:

	Skim milk		Butterfat	
	August through March	April through July	August through March	April through July
Class I	$0.2798	$0.2098	$20.86	$15.64
Class II	.2098	.1399	15.64	10.43
Class III	.1679	.0979	12.52	7.30

The prices for skim milk and butterfat in Class III milk shall not be less than the prices of skim milk and butterfat (other than butter) in Class IV milk.

The price per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat in Class I and Class II milk for the months of August through December 1947, shall not be less than the following schedule:

	Class I		Class II	
	Skim	Butterfat	Skim	Butterfat
August 1947	$1.175	$87.61	$1.105	$82.40
Sept. through December 1947	1.298	96.79	1.228	91.58

The prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat in Class I and Class II milk for January 1948, shall not be less than the December 1947 prices of skim milk and butterfat in such class minus $0.123 and $9.18 respectively.

The prices per hundredweight for skim milk and butterfat in Class I and Class II milk for February 1948, shall not be less than such prices for January 1948 minus $0.123 and $9.18 respectively.

Class IV - The price per hundredweight for skim milk is the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller and spray process, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants), minus 4 cents, times 8.5.

The price per hundredweight for butterfat used in Class IV shall be the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 120.

A special price for butterfat made into butter is provided. This price is $3.60 less than the regular price of Class IV butterfat.

Emergency Provision - Upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that the price of Class I milk, Class II or Class III milk computed for any delivery period is above a level which is in the public interest, such price shall be the same as the Class I or Class II price for the preceding delivery period.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None because skim milk and butterfat are priced separately in each class.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.2.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of as fluid milk, as milk products in fluid form, or as cream to another handler who receives milk from producers, is classified as agreed upon by both handlers.

Milk disposed of as fluid milk or as milk products in fluid form to a handler who receives no milk from producers is classified as Class I milk. Milk disposed of to such a handler in the form of fluid cream is classified as Class II milk.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" (milk received from outside sources under a written permit from health authorities) is deducted pro rata from each class.

Other source milk (not emergency milk) is deducted in series beginning with the lowest priced class.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk or other Class I products, is Class I and if disposed of as cream it is Class II. If statements are signed by both buyer and seller, classification may be made in accordance with actual use.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area except that Class I milk or Class II milk sold in another marketing area covered by a Federal milk marketing agreement or order shall be paid for at any higher price which may be applicable in the other marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Cleveland, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Cuyahoga County and the township of Willoughby in Lake County, Ohio.

Handler:

Person who:

(1) Operates a "pool plant"; or

(2) Operates a nonpool plant out of which milk, buttermilk, skim milk, flavored milk or milk drinks is disposed of:

(a) On a route extending into the marketing area,

(b) To a "pool plant" (under prescribed conditions).

A "pool plant" is defined as:

(1) A bottling plant in the marketing area from which a route is operated;

(2) A bottling plant outside the marketing area from which at least 10 per cent of its route sales of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk and flavored milk drinks are on routes operated wholly or partly within the marketing area;

(3) A plant supplying bottling plants described in (1) and (2) above (under prescribed conditions).

Producer:

Person who, under approval of health authority of any community in the marketing area, produces milk which is received at:

(1) A pool plant out of which a route is operated in such community or which supplies milk to another pool plant out of which a route is operated in such community (but not including milk diverted from a nonpool plant for the account of such plant);

(2) A nonpool plant during April, May, June, or July, for the account of a pool plant;

(3) A pool plant for the account of another pool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream (sweet or sour), any milk and cream mixture, eggnog, milk products not in Class II or Class III, and shrinkage in excess of that allocated to Class III.

Milk disposed of to manufacturers of soup, candy, or bakery products, and milk disposed of to any retail establishment which sells milk in fluid form is classified as Class I milk.

Class II - Ice cream and ice cream type products, and storage cream.

Class III - Butter, butter oil, cheese (including cottage cheese), evaporated or condensed milk in hermetically sealed cans, casein, nonfat dry milk solids, dry whole milk, condensed or dry buttermilk, whey, powdered malted milk, lactose, skim milk or buttermilk disposed of for livestock feed, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of producer receipts (plus actual shrinkage of other source milk).

Class Prices (for butterfat and skim milk):

A "basic formula" is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the highest of the following prices determined for the preceding month.

(1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants. (See list used for basic formula price under Chicago order.)

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6,
PLUS
2.4 times the average price per pound of Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7,
Times 1.3, times 3.5.

(3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5,
Plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .965.

Class I - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class I (except that used for cream and cream mixtures) are computed as follows:

(1) Add to the basic formula price $.85 during May and June, $1.15 during September through February, and $1.00 during all other months (for skim milk and butterfat used for cream and cream mixtures in Class I, use the above price minus 15 cents).

(2) The price per hundredweight of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1) above, multiplied by 20.

(3) The price per hundredweight of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1) above, minus .035 times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2) above, divided by .965.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

(1) Add to the basic formula price 25 cents during May and June, 55 cents during September through February, and 40 cents during all other months.

(2) The price of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1) above, multiplied by 20.

(3) The price of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1) above, minus .035, times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2) above, divided by .965.

Class III - The price per hundredweight of butterfat in Class III is computed as follows: Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 120. The price per hundredweight of butterfat used to produce butter and in allowable shrinkage is $3.60 less.

The price per hundredweight of skim milk in Class III is the average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5.

When either formula (1) or formula (2) used in computing the basic formula price results in a higher price than the price of 3.5 per cent milk used in Class III by applying the prices of Class III butterfat, and Class III skim milk set forth above, the price per hundredweight of skim milk used to produce bulk condensed milk, evaporated or condensed milk in hermetically sealed cans, cottage cheese and powdered milk, shall be computed as follows:

(1) Determine the higher of the prices resulting from formula (1) or formula (2) used in the basic formula price,

(2) Deduct 25 cents per hundredweight,

(3) Multiply by 0.7,

(4) Subtract the value obtained in (3) from the value obtained in (2),

(5) Divide the result of (4) by 0.965.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None, because butterfat and skim milk are classified and priced separately.

Producer Price - Weighted average price per hundredweight of butterfat in all classes minus weighted average price per hundredweight of skim milk in all classes, divided by 1,000.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - With respect to producer milk moved in the form of Class I or Class II products to the marketing area from a pool plant located outside the marketing area, the following deductions may be made: 15 cents per hundredweight at plants in the 30-45 mile zone, plus 2 cents for each 15 mile zone up to 90 miles, and plus an additional one cent for each 15 mile zone thereafter.

Producer Price - Same as above (applied to all milk).

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of by a handler to another handler in the form of milk or other Class I products is classified in Class I, unless a statement as to other utilization is signed by both the buyer (who is not a producer-handler) and the seller.

Outside Purchases:

Handlers other than producer-handlers, who operate a nonpool plant out of which a route is operated which extends into the marketing area, must pay the difference between the Class I prices for skim milk and butterfat disposed of in Class I products on such route and the higher of the Class III prices for skim milk and butterfat.

Under specified conditions, a handler operating a nonpool plant supplying milk, skim milk, butterfat, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks to a pool plant, must pay the difference between the respective prices for Class I and Class III skim milk and butterfat.

Milk received at a plant subject to the pricing and payment provisions of another Federal order is exempt from the pricing and payment provisions of the Cleveland order.

Outside Sales:

Milk transferred in the form of Class I product other than cream, from a pool plant to a nonpool plant located more than 160 miles away, is classified in Class I.

Milk transferred less than 160 miles to a nonpool plant is classified in Class I, unless other utilization is indicated in a written statement signed by both buyer and seller, subject to verification.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

Any unpaid obligation of a handler or of the market administrator under the order is increased by one-half of one per cent on the first day of the calendar month next following the due date of such obligation, and on the first day of each calendar month thereafter until paid.

Paducah, Kentucky

Marketing Area:

McCracken County, Kentucky

Handler:

A person who operates a pool plant, i.e., a milk plant from which milk or cream in bottled form is disposed of in the marketing area or a country receiving station approved to furnish Grade A milk or cream for sale in the marketing area. A cooperative association of producers is also a handler with respect to the milk of producers which is diverted to any milk plant.

Producer:

Any person whose milk may be sold as Grade A bottled milk in the marketing area and whose milk is received at a pool plant or diverted from a pool plant to a non-pool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, and cream disposed of in the form of milk, buttermilk, milk drinks and all milk and cream not specifically accounted for in Class II.

Class II - Milk, skim milk, and cream used to produce products other than specified in Class I, and plant shrinkage; Provided that shrinkage attributed to producers' milk is limited to 2 per cent of receipts from producers.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Class I - The basic formula price plus $1.05 per hundredweight for August, September, October, November and December; plus 85 cents per hundredweight for July, January, February and March; and plus 65 cents per hundredweight for April, May and June.

The "basic formula price" is the higher of:

(a) The Class II price for the delivery period, or

(b) The average prices paid for 3.5 milk adjusted to 4 per cent by application of the producer butterfat differential, at 18 evaporated milk plants (see list used for Chicago basic formula price).

Class II - The higher of:

(a) The price paid for 4 per cent milk delivered at Pet Milk Company, Mayfield, Kentucky, or

(b) 92-score butter at Chicago, times 4.8
PLUS
Carlots, spray, human consumption nonfat dry milk solids, f.o.b. manufacturing plants, Chicago. Subtract 5.5 cents per pound and multiply the result by 7 (approximate).

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Multiply by 0.12, the price of 92-score butter, Chicago. For purposes of applying butterfat differential, butterfat content of both classes is considered to be the same as average test of producer receipts.

Uniform Price -

Butter Price Range (Cents)	Butterfat Differentials (Cents)
Less than 17.5	2
17.5 to 22.499	$2\frac{1}{2}$
(The butterfat differentials increase 1/2 cent for each additional increase of 5 cents or fraction thereof in the butter price.)	
87.50 to 92.499	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Over 92.5	10

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Milk in each class is computed on a volume basis. Excess milk or butterfat remaining after the deduction of other source milk and milk, skim milk and cream from other handlers is accounted for by making an additional payment into the producer settlement fund on such excess milk.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan. Payments on account for the first 15 days of each delivery period are made on the first of the succeeding month. Such payments are made at the uniform price determined for the month preceding that during which the milk was received from producers.

Inter-handler transfers:

Milk, skim milk and cream disposed of to another handler is transferred at Class I unless utilization in Class II is agreed upon by the handlers and the market administrator notified in writing. It must be shown that an amount of milk was utilized at Class II sufficient to cover the transfer at the plant to which it was transferred.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk is deducted first from Class II and then, if necessary, from Class I in computing the classification of producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Any person who is both a producer and a handler but receives no milk from other producers is exempt from the regulatory provisions. Reports may be required from producer-handlers by the market administrator and they are required to permit verification of such reports.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Nashville, Tennessee

Marketing Area:

Davidson County, Tennessee.

Handler:

Person who operates a fluid milk plant, i.e., a plant where producer milk is received, processed, or packaged and from which some milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area. A cooperative association is also a handler with respect to producer milk diverted from a fluid milk plant to another plant for the account of the association.

Producer:

A person who produces milk under inspection permit issued by a health authority in the marketing area and whose milk conforms to the standards for milk for use in fluid form and which is received at a fluid milk plant or is diverted from such a plant to another plant.

Classification:

Class I - Skim milk and butterfat disposed of as fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk and flavored milk drinks and all skim milk and butterfat not specifically accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

Class II - Skim milk and butterfat disposed of as cream, aerated cream, eggnog and other cream products in fluid form except ice cream mix.

Class III - Skim milk and butterfat used to produce items other than those specified under Class I and Class II, inventory variations, milk disposed of for livestock feed and plant shrinkage. Shrinkage attributable to receipts from producers is limited to 3 per cent of receipts from producers.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

Basic formula price - The highest of:

(a) The average of prices paid at 18 condenseries (see list under Chicago order) for 3.5 per cent milk adjusted to 4 per cent by the application of the producer price butterfat differential, or

(b) 92-score butter at Chicago, times 6,

PLUS

2.4 times the price per pound of Twins at Plymouth, Wisconsin (or if Twins are not quoted, the price per pound of Cheddars).
Divide the sum by 7, add 30 per cent thereof, and multiply by 4, or

(c) 92-score butter at Chicago, times 4, plus 20 per cent thereof

PLUS

Carlot, spray and roller process, nonfat dry milk solids (not including that designated for animal feed), Chicago area manufacturing plants, minus 5 cents, multiplied by 7.5 (approximate). (If the above dry milk solids prices are not reported, carlot prices of nonfat dry milk solids delivered at Chicago are used and the "make" allowance is 6 cents instead of 5 cents per pound, or

(d) The price for Class III milk.

Class I - Basic formula price plus $1.25.

Class II - Basic formula price plus 75 cents.

Class III - Average of prices paid for 4 per cent milk delivered at the following plants:

Cudahy Packing Co.,	Lafayette, Tennessee
Carnation Co.,	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Kraft Foods Co.,	Gallatin, Tennessee
Borden Co.,	Fayetteville, Tennessee
Swift and Co.,	Lebanon, Tennessee
Borden Co.,	Lewisburg, Tennessee
Giles County Dairy Products,	Pulaski, Tennessee
Lakeshire-Marty Cheese Co.,	Carthage, Tennessee
Swift and Co.,	Lawrenceburg, Tennessee
Wilson and Co.,	Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.14.

Class II Price - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.135.

Class III Price - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.12.

Producer Price - Same as Class III.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately for each class. Upon completion of classification the average butterfat content of each class is determined for purposes of pricing.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool.

Interplant Transfers:

Butterfat or skim milk transferred as any item in Class I is accounted for as Class I milk; butterfat or skim milk transferred as any product specified in Class II is accounted for as Class II milk; Provided that in the case of a transfer to another handler, or to a non-fluid milk plant located less than 85 miles from Nashville, classification may be in accordance with an agreement between the transferring handler and the transferee, notification of which is given to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. "Other source" milk includes milk received at a fluid milk plant which milk is subject to any other Federal order and any other milk which is received from other than a producer or another handler.

Outside Sales:

Sales of milk, skim milk and butterfat outside the marketing area are priced on the same basis as for milk, skim milk and butterfat disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler but who receives no milk from other producers, is exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required from such a handler by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight. The administrative assessment applies to milk received from producers (including the handler's own production) and to "other source" milk.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed six cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members. Handlers are required to furnish each producer a statement of his account with each payment for milk.

Topeka, Kansas

Marketing Area:

City of Topeka and Shawnee County, Kansas.

Handler:

Person who operates an approved plant (i.e., a plant approved for handling of milk for consumption as Grade A and from which milk is disposed of in the marketing area as Class I or Class II milk, or a plant supplying milk or cream to any agency of the United States Government located in the marketing area) or a receiving station which ships milk to an approved plant. A cooperative association is also a handler with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted to an approved or unapproved plant for the account of such association.

Producer:

Person who produces milk under a dairy farm permit for the production of milk, to be disposed of as Grade A milk or which is acceptable to agencies of the United States Government for use in fluid form at institutions or bases, and who delivers such milk to an approved plant.

Classification:

Class I - Milk and skim milk disposed of as milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk and milk drinks, and all milk not accounted for as Class II or Class III.

Class II - Milk disposed of as cream, cream products containing less than 18 per cent butterfat, eggnog, and cottage cheese.

Class III - Milk disposed of as butter, cheese (other than cottage cheese), evaporated and condensed milk, ice cream, powdered milk, and milk used as butter starter, and disposed of for wholesale baking and candy purposes, and for livestock feed, and unaccounted-for milk not in excess of 3 per cent of total receipts (except receipts from other handlers).

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

Basic formula price - The higher of:

(a) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk converted on a direct ratio basis to 3.8 per cent, paid at 18 plants (see list under Chicago order), or

(b) 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 3.8, plus 20 per cent

PLUS OR MINUS

carlot, spray and roller process, human consumption, nonfat dry milk solids at manufacturing plants in Chicago area, minus 5.5 cents times 7. Any of such prices which were not quoted for the preceding month are included in the average quotations. If none of such prices are quoted, then carlot, human consumption, nonfat dry milk solids, delivered at Chicago are used and the "make" allowance is 7.5 cents instead of 5.5 cents.

Class I - Basic price for preceding month plus 60 cents.

Class II - Basic price for preceding month plus 35 cents.

Class III - Average of prices paid for ungraded milk, 3.8 per cent butterfat content, at the following plants:

Present Operator	Location
Jensen Creamery Company,	Topeka, Kansas
Beatrice Foods Company,	Topeka, Kansas
Meyer Sanitary Milk Company,	Valley Falls, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Price - Class III price divided by 38.

Producer Price- 92-score butter at Chicago plus 4 cents, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Milk in Class I is accounted for on a volume basis except that excess loss is accounted for on the milk equivalent of the butterfat in such loss. Milk in Class II and Class III is accounted for on the 3.8 per cent milk equivalent of the butterfat in such classes.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, without base rating or new producer clause. Provision is made for payments on account for milk delivered during the first 15 days of each delivery period.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred to another handler is classified as Class I milk; cream transferred to another handler is classified as Class II unless utilization in another class is agreed upon by both handlers and notification given to the market administrator.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk may be allocated to Class I or Class II to the extent that the quantity of milk in each such class exceeds the amount of producer milk classified in such classes, otherwise "other source" milk is allocated to Class III.

Outside Sales:

Milk and skim milk moved to an unapproved plant is classified as Class I and cream moved to an unapproved plant is classified as Class II. Provision is made, however, for classification in other classes if:

(a) Receipts of producer milk at the approved plant are greater than total sales of Class I and Class II, and milk is received at the unapproved plant from dairy farmers,

(b) The unapproved plant is less than 100 miles from the approved plant.

Producer-handlers:

A handler who also produces milk but does not purchase milk from other producers is exempt from regulatory provisions of the order except that such a handler must file periodic reports.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members. Statements are furnished to producers by handlers with each payment. The statements show the amounts of milk delivered, the payment rates and the amount and reasons for any deductions.

Deduction of 20 cents per hundredweight is made from the uniform price during May, June and July of each year. These funds are used for the purpose of making a special additional payment for milk delivered during the succeeding October, November and December. The additional payments are computed by dividing the total fund by three (to provide payment for each of the three months) and each third is divided by the total deliveries of producer milk during each of the months of October, November and December. This is a plan to accentuate the seasonality of producer returns and thereby to encourage more even production throughout the year.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers are required to pay into the producer settlement fund the difference between the Class III price and the value, in accordance with its utilization, of "other source" milk used for Class I or Class II purposes and of milk in excess of milk received from producers, other handlers, and "other source" milk. The payment with respect to "other source" milk is not required on "other source" milk which is used in Class I and Class II only to the extent that producer milk is not available.

If the Secretary determines that a handler disposes of a greater proportion of his Class I and Class II milk in another marketing area regulated by a Federal Order, the handler is subject to the other order. If the Class I and Class II prices under the other order are more than the prices under this order, the handler is required to pay the difference into the producer settlement fund.